The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WERE KILLED BY A JOKE.

The Ohio Wreck Caused by Wanton Foolishness.

THREE LIVES ARE LOST.

Nearly Forty Persons Were Injured, Some of Them Fatally.

AN ENGINE PITCHES INTO A TRAIN.

Two Cars Are Thrown Off the Track and Badly Demolished.

THRILLING STORIES OF EYE WITNESSES.

DAYTON, O., July 26.—[Special.]—The wreck at Middletown, near this city, in which three were killed and thirty were wounded, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, last night, is one of the worst that have ever happened in this vicinity. The National Cash Register company had given its employés an excursion to Woodsdale, near Hamilton, and a train of sixteen coaches left here at 8 o'clock in the morning. Several other trains took passengers to Woodsdale and at 7 o'clock in the evening, when it was time to return, about 2,000 people boarded the train. The day had passed merrily and everybody was laughing and chatting when the train reached Middletown at 8 o'clock on its way to this city. Some one had turned the air-brakes on for a joke and the engine was puffing and wheezing to pull the heavy load with the brakes on. Pretty soon a draw-bar broke and the train was stopped on the siding at Middletown for repairs. The train was No. 8, with Conductor Glance and Engineer Harry Brewer in charge. Several flagmen were sent back to flag No. 44 freight, with Engineer Schwind and Conductor Sam King in charge. As soon as the repairs were made the passenger excursion pulled out on the main track to make a start. The flagmen started on a run to catch the train and just then freight 44 dashed around the bend. Vainly did the brakemen signal the freight train to stop. On it came and dashed into the rear of the passenger, wrecking three cars. The rear coach was tossed to one side, the next one was splintered, and the third stood on end by the freight engine. A scene of blood and carnage followed. Shrieks of men and women rent the air. Wild confusion prevailed for a time, and soon citizens of Middletown and the excursionists who were not hurt lent a hand in rescuing the dead and injured. A wrecking train and two relief trains with physicians and assistants were sent out from here and two trains from Cincinnati. The rescuers succeeded in getting all of the wounded out of the wreck and bringing them to this city at 8 o'clock this morning. The dead came on a later train at 10 o'clock. A thousand people thronged the Union Depot anxious to see and hear of friends and relatives. Women cried for children, husbands, and sweethearts, and the scene at the depot was a sad one. At length all the wounded who could not walk were taken to the hospital or to their homes.

The Dead.

The following is a list of the killed:

FRIER, MARIA, aged 22, Dayton, O.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM, aged 14, Dayton, O.
SIMONTON, FRANK, aged 18, Dayton, O.

The Injured.

The wounded are all from Dayton and are:

AMAN, WILLIAM, foot crushed.
BRENNAN, ANNA, legs and feet crushed.
BEESON, ED AND WIFE, injured internally.
CLEAL, JOSEPH, left arm cut off.
EMERICK, MARTIN, hip dislocated.
FRANELY, JOSEPH E., back hurt.
FRITZ, NELLIE, face and head cut.
FAIR, ELLA, badly injured and unable to walk.
GRAM, MARY, legs and feet crushed.
LENOX, CORA, unable to walk, seriously hurt.
MURPHY, SQUIRE, unable to walk, badly injured.
PATTERSON, FRANK, left arm off.
PATTLE, R. I., legs hurt.
REES, MARY, hip dislocated.
REIGER, FRANK.
SCHILLIN, KITTY, internal injuries.
THOMPSON, W. S., legs and feet crushed.
SUTTLE, EDITH M. AND EDNA, legs crushed.
VERNARD, ANNA, side hurt.

William G. Douglass, one of the foremen of the National Cash Register Works and who was also one of the committeemen in charge of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton excursion to Woodsdale, tells this story of the wreck:

The train of fifteen crowded cars started on its return trip from Woodsdale about 7 o'clock and about an hour later the accident occurred at Middletown. A draw-bar about the middle of the excursion train broke and they stopped at Middletown to patch it up for the run to Dayton. Brakemen were immediately sent out with red flags to flag the approaching train, and nearly half an hour was consumed in repairing the disabled car. Red lights were not promptly changed to the rear of this car, though the train was pulling out when the accident occurred at nearly 8 o'clock. The 250 men, women, and children were in the last three coaches and all knew that freight train No. 44 was following and they appreciated and talked of their danger. Some of them called Conductor Peter G. Clancy's attention to their peril and he cautioned them that if they heard Train 44 coming they should jump from the car. Five minutes later the awful disaster was upon them. The excursion was slowly creeping off the side-track, when an ominous roaring was heard from the expected train No. 44, not over a quarter of a mile away. Nearer and nearer came the monster mogul with thirty-five loaded cars, and when in sight of Middletown station Engineer Schwind saw the flagman waving the danger signal, and he immediately called for brakes, shut off steam and applied the sand. He saw that a collision was inevitable. Then he and his fireman jumped and an instant later the crash came—a rear-end collision of mighty force.

Struck Two Cars.

The excursion train was pulling out on to the main track and all but the two rear coaches had left the siding when the mogul engine with the heavy train behind it went plowing through. The two rear cars and human freight were hurled into the ditch and the next coach was struck fairly in the end, and the locomotive, pushing under, elevated it to an angle of forty-five degrees, and there it stood, filled with shrieking people. This car caught fire, but Engineer Schwind and his fireman were able to extinguish the blaze by use of hose from the locomotive. Two cars lay crushed in the ditch with a mass of maimed and mangled people moaning in agony, pleading for help. Rescuers set to work at once to extricate them. Legs, arms, and heads could be seen through broken windows or pinned under the wreck. Moans of the helpless sufferers, and moans of the dying, mingled with the frantic cries of mothers seeking husbands and children. Many had been cut by glass and the timbers in the rush to escape, and bloody faces and hands bore ghastly testimony to the great number who were injured. Physicians and citizens of Middletown were soon at the scene to join in rescuing the unfortunates. The terror-stricken excursionists were made comfortable in the houses, the three dead persons were properly cared for, and the injured received all necessary attention.

All traffic on the railway was suspended and relief trains were the only cars moving. Passengers of the ill-fated train began arriving here at midnight, but it was not until 7:30 in the morning that the special train reached here with the fifteen most seriously injured people.

A tramp named James Wilson of Columbus, O., who, with his two little boys, was having a free ride on the freight-train, says he is a railroader by occupation and was on the third car from the front when approaching Middletown Saturday night; that he plainly saw the red lights swinging, and that the engineer tried to stop the train but could not, and the heavy cars crowded him into the excursion train. Two of the wrecked cars were brought here this afternoon en route to Lima shops for repairs. Both are badly shattered.

Frank Patterson is in a critical condition tonight from loss of blood.

Head End and Rear End Collisions.

DAYTON, O., July 26.—A rear end freight-train collision occurred on the Big Four near Galion, O., this morning, wrecking a number of cars and scattering goods all around. The first section of the train was pulling out of the side track when the second section came rolling along at full speed and crashed into the rear end. The engineer and fireman jumped, but it is not known whether they were hurt nor how great the damage. The road is blockaded.

A head end collision occurred on the Erie railway near Red Key, N.Y., during last night; the extent of the damage is not known, but it was a frightful wreck, and all trains were delayed several hours.

Cow Overturns an Engine.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 26.—The suburban train on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, which left here last evening, met with a terrible accident beyond Mission Ridge. The engine, which was ahead to the train, running backward, struck a cow, which turned the engine completely over on its side. The fireman, Lewis Potts, is buried beneath the engine and presumably dead. Engineer Thomas Burchell was injured about the head and shoulders. A wrecking-train left for the scene, and it will take several hours to clear the wreck. The full extent of the damage will not be known till morning.

TO SETTLE STOCK-YARDS TROUBLES.

A Meeting of Certificate-Holders and Others Called at Boston.

Holders of Union Stock-Yards certificates will meet at Boston tomorrow, and it is expected the question of removal to Tolleston of the "Big Three" will be definitely settled at that time.

Chauncey M. Depew presided at a meeting held in London July 23 at the Kenhouse Building, Kings Arms Yard. Philip D. Armour and F. S. Winston were also present, and a long discussion was held, during which the views of the foreign holders of stock were expressed at length. Following this meeting came notices of the meeting to be held in Boston, and the big stockholders throughout the country are expected to be present.

Packers who have been offered inducements to move to Stickney have also been requested to attend the Boston meeting, and it is understood the action of the London meeting will be made known and plans formulated to adjudicate all differences between certain packers and the Stock-Yards company with a view of continuing the present site and preventing any attempt on the part of the dissatisfied packers to remove the yards to some other point.

The Tolleston Stock-Yards company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, was incorporated at Jersey City, N. J., Saturday, with power to do a general business in Indiana. The incorporators are Albert H. Veeder, Edward Martyn, Robert F. Martin, T. Albens Adams, and George Dauley. Albert H. Veeder is connected with Morris Bros. and Edward Martyn is one of the leading members of the firm of Armour & Co. This leads to the inference that the incorporation of the Tolleston Stock-Yards company is another move of the Armour-Morris combination towards the completion of the plan for transferring their business to Tolleston, Ind. The fact that the company was incorporated in New Jersey would seem to show that there is more back of the scheme than what appears on the surface, and the reticence of those connected with Morris and Armour in this city when questioned about the new move is looked upon by outside packers as evidence that large plans are on foot.

Edward Morris of Morris Bros. said yesterday: "I am inclined to discredit all such stories—so many falsehoods have been afloat of late. Mr. Veeder of our firm would be the only one who could say anything definite about the matter, and he is out of the city."

"You can't deny the fact that the Tolleston Stock-Yards company has been incorporated at Jersey City?"

Mr. Morris shook his head, but declined to commit himself further.

Speaking of the Tolleston company, Mr. George H. Webster of Armour & Co. said: "I do not know anything positively about the matter, but the statement that such a company has been incorporated in Jersey City I should say was pure fiction."

Mr. Robert Stobo, Vice-President of the Anglo-American Packing company, spoke in the same strain.

Reports from Tennessee to the effect that the cattle of that region are discriminated against in Northern markets are vigorously denied by Chicago packers. "Little of the product from Tennessee is used in this city," said Edward Morris. "I am sure we have never discriminated against the Tennesseeans. What would be the object in doing so? We buy where we can get the best at the cheapest rates. Such talk is pure nonsense."

A representative of Armour & Co. said: "The statement made in Tennessee, if true at all, does not apply to Chicago. We don't care where the cattle come from." Other packers discredited the statements in similar language.

BALMACEDA WILL BE BEATEN.

Insurgents Have Money and Will Put a Force in the Field to Squelch Him.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 25.—[Special.]—The steamer Montserrat put into port tonight for coal and will proceed north tomorrow. Carlos Krug, Captain of the port of Iquique, is aboard and came up on a visit on account of sickness. The vessel left Iquique July 2, at which time the insurgents had control of everything except the southern part of the country. Krug said that if the insurgents had arms, which they are amply able to pay for, the rebellion would end inside of thirty days. He reports that the government is issuing paper money to such an extent that it is only worth 3 to 1 of gold. The insurgents derive a revenue of over $2,000,000 a month from nitrate fields, which is used to carry on the war. A shipment of arms is expected to arrive any day, which will enable the insurgents to place a force in the field which will outnumber Balmaceda's army and put an end to his reign.

Elliott's Doom Still Uncertain.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—Judge Pugh announces tonight that he will be ready tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to furnish the jury in the Elliott murder case the information which they have asked bearing on the immediate tragedy. It is expected a verdict will be reached tomorrow. There has been great interest in the case today and much speculation as to what the result will be. The impatience caused by the failure of the jury to agree has in some quarters assumed the form of indignation, and expressions indicating possible violence can be heard on all sides.

HE KNELT ON THE STEPS.

A FRENCHMAN CREATES A SENSATION AT A DOWN-TOWN CORNER.

He Prays for an Hour at the Chicago National Bank and Tells an Officer He Is a Brother of Millet, the Famous Painter—Demented on the Subject of Spiritualism—A Sculptor Associated with the World's Fair Work.

With uncovered head, with his gray hair streaming in the smart breeze, a well-dressed Frenchman knelt on the stone steps leading to the Chicago National Bank yesterday afternoon. The attitude was one of reverence; his lips moved unceasingly as if in silent prayer. For nearly an hour the man knelt on the stone steps. Passers-by stopped to look at the strange scene, and soon a great crowd had gathered at Monroe and Dearborn streets.

An officer arrived and induced the kneeling Frenchman to arise and accompany him to the Central Station. There he said his name was Pierre Millet, and that he was here to do some sculpture in connection with the World's Fair. He added that he was a brother of Millet, the painter of the "Angelus."

From the Frenchman's statements it developed that he had become deranged on matters pertaining to spiritualism. Mr. Millet came to Chicago Sunday night, July 19, and registered at the Grand Palace Hotel on North Clark street. Here, also, were Y. Juevenet, Eugene Godard, and Prof. Panis, the trio of Frenchmen who came to Chicago two months ago to attend the balloon ascensions that were proposed. All day Saturday the clerks at the Palace noticed that Mr. Millet acted in a queer way, but nothing was thought of it. Yesterday morning he left early and returned at noon for dinner. He left almost immediately after he had eaten, and when he was brought back his mind seemed to have been shattered almost completely. Whether the trouble is temporary or will be lasting remains to be seen.

Interrupted by the Officer.

Officer Wilson, who took him to the station, had no difficulty in managing him, as he made no effort to resist. He was not violent, and on all subjects except religion talked semi-rationally. When the officer's attention was called to him at the bank Millet had one hand lifted in the air and was in the middle of one of his most earnest prayers.

"You'll have to move on," said the officer.

"Don't disturb me," replied Mr. Millet. "I'm praying for pardon."

"Yes, but you are obstructing the sidewalk, too."

"The Lord has told me to pray," insisted the Frenchman, "and I can't go yet. I'll be through, though, in ten minutes."

At the station Mr. Millet's condition was seen to be more pitiable than was at first supposed. "I was walking along the street today," he said, "and the Lord sent me a message. Of course I couldn't see him, but he told me to write and I did so. He directed my hand and told me I must pray. He said to kneel on the first steps I came to, and stay there an hour. I only had ten more minutes to pray when they took me away."

In a Pitiable Plight.

The message which he received, Mr. Millet said, was written in French and this was the language, he insisted, which the Lord used in speaking to him. When asked to show the writing he produced from his pocket a scrap of paper on which was scribbled the following: "Dis leur que tu étais un pécheur et que tu veux être pardonné."

When asked to translate it Mr. Millet did so readily. It was: "Tell them that you were a sinner and that you want to obtain your pardon."

"But that doesn't say anything about kneeling," suggested one of the officers.

"The Lord told me that later," was the reply. "I told him I had sinned and that I must have pardon. If any one asked me what I was doing, the Lord said I should tell them what he wrote."

What his sins had been Mr. Millet refused to state. He insisted that he was a sculptor and a brother to the famous painter Millet.

The police, seeing no reason to detain the Frenchman, released him.

An Interview with Millet.

Pierre Millet was found in room No. 250 at the Palace Hotel last night. He is a man of refined appearance and about 45 years of age. His dress and general appearance are those of an artist. Nothing in his bearing denoted that he was mentally unbalanced.

In response to an inquiry as to whether he was a brother of Millet the painter he said: "I am so tired and nervous tonight I hardly know who I am. I must have rest. I do not feel like going into my family history and I do not wish to figure in the American newspapers in such a way as to involve my relatives in France. For the last two days I have been feeling unwell. That is about all I can say."

On being pressed further regarding his business and antecedents he stated that he had come to this city in the pursuit of his art as a sculptor in connection with the World's Fair.

The clerk at the Palace Hotel said:

"Mr. Millet seems to have plenty of money. He paid his bill tonight for a week in advance. Since he came here we have known him only as a quiet, retiring gentleman, and his actions on the street were a surprise to his friends here."

What Others Say.

Other employés of the hotel say that Mr. Millet has been acting in a strange way for the last two days; that he would sit gazing into vacancy in his room and forget to come down to meals. His companions at the hotel, with the exception of Y. Juevenat, can talk nothing but French.

Emile P. Voisard, Secretary of the Captive Balloon company, with whom Mr. Millet is said to have come here, said last night:

"Millet is simply a casual acquaintance I met on my travels to Paris for the new balloon. He is well known in Boston, where I understand he resided for some time. He is not connected with the balloon interests in any way whatsoever. He is an artist of high attainments, who came here to enjoy himself and wait for an opportunity to make himself useful in connection with the Columbian Exposition. I know absolutely nothing about his family and I cannot say whether he is any relative of the painter Millet or not. He has always been a thoroughly well-balanced gentleman heretofore, but he is an untiring student and I suspect he has overworked himself of late."

CHURCH STEEPLE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Place Was Full of People, but No One Was Hurt—Cool Heads.

GREENVILLE, Pa., July 26.—This morning while the Rev. J. C. Sculler was delivering his sermon in the United Presbyterian church a sudden storm arose and the high steeple was struck and badly shattered by a thunderbolt. There were over 300 people in the church at the time and a panic followed that was only quelled by the pastor and other cool heads demanding that no rush be made for the door. Many of the women screamed and fainted when the blinding flash was followed by the breaking of the steeple, but outside of several slight shocks no one was injured. The congregation then joined in a prayer of thanksgiving for their marvelous escape and were dismissed with a tremulous benediction.

John Brown's Body Swinging.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 26.—[Special.]—John Brown, a young negro desperado, was taken out of jail this morning at an early hour by a party of twenty-five masked men and hanged to a tree in the court square. Brown shot and mortally wounded John Gardner, a young white switchman on the Illinois Central railroad yesterday afternoon because the latter ordered him off his train.

FOR BETTER SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Sabbatarian Speeches Made at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church.

A little more than half the seats in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church were occupied at the meeting in the interest of better observance of the Sabbath last night. The Rev. Frederick Campbell, pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Loder of Norwood, Mass., and the Rev. Mr. McLean, Local Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, were the speakers.

The pastor read the fourth commandment, and said that if it must be abolished then the remainder of the decalogue must be set aside. The Sabbath day would never have been enjoyed but for the ten commandments. Some people said the Sabbath was a part of the Mosaic economy, and therefore out of date. But they were mistaken. They might just as well say the other commandments were out of date.

The Rev. Mr. Loder said he was a comparative stranger to Chicago. Everything here was new and old things were set aside. Back in Norwood, Mass., where he came from, things had an ancient air and they didn't take kindly to new things. Recently they had been afflicted with a new moral disease which affected the Sabbath. One instance of this disease he noticed not long ago. A young man rode past the church on a bicycle when he should have been in the Bible class. Again he saw a girl, he couldn't call her a lady, doing the same thing when she should have been at church. The Norwood people didn't like this sort of thing. Stern gospel law and judgment to come had failed to cure this disease and he had come West in search of a cure. Here he had found it even worse. Sunday papers were often read to the neglect of the Bible, people went house-hunting and room-hunting on the Sabbath, and from what he had been told men here worked six days for employers and the seventh for themselves. He was a stranger here and might have been misinformed.

The Rev. Mr. McLean was the last to speak. He said he wished to see the Puritan Sabbath restored. With half a million men working on the Sabbath it was impossible for the Christians of Chicago to observe the Sabbath as they should. Christians should keep out of their homes that miserable thing the Sunday newspaper. Christian merchants should not advertise in a sheet that published a paper on the Sabbath. In conclusion he spoke of closing the World's Fair Sunday, and presented petitions to be signed in support of such a move.

CHINESE ATTACKING MISSIONARIES.

They Are Looting the Schools and Residences—Battle at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—[Special.]—Advices just received from China give particulars of fresh depredations by the Chinese against the missionaries. The latest attack was made at Yankao on June 29, when the Catholic mission was methodically looted, the crowd passing things from hand to hand in a chain. The buildings were afterwards set on fire. A few days previous four chapels were destroyed in Kiangsi, near the City of Fuchow. The chapel, school, and residence of the priest were looted and burned on June 26. On the same day some predatory bands completely destroyed a French orphanage at a place called Haimen. In addition to the destruction of the orphanage, eight or nine of the wretched little children cared for in the building were carried off. Contrary to the usual custom the building was not fired but was pulled down.

A correspondent writes to the *China Mail* that there is a rumor in Canton that a disturbance has taken place in Fukien Province. It is stated that the rebels are several thousand strong and have captured a city. The intelligent Chinese, he adds, think it will be difficult for foreigners in Canton to escape. A junk containing three merchants, a crew of seven, and nine passengers was attacked shortly after dusk by five junks containing armed men on June 15 off the port of Kingho. The assault was resisted by those on board and a fierce battle raged for half an hour, in which two of the passengers were killed, two were shot, and three were stabbed so seriously that they died within a few minutes. The remainder of those on board, seeing no other chance for escape, jumped overboard, and after swimming some distance were rescued by a fishing boat. The pirates seized the junk and sailed away with her.

The steamer Mariana while on a voyage from Hamburg to Vladivostock was wrecked on the paracels on June 11.

EVANSVILLE THOROUGHLY RATTLED.

An Earthquake Shock Creates Panics in Churches and Residences.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—Tonight at 8:29 o'clock a distinct earthquake shock was felt here. The vibration passed from north to south, shaking the largest structures as if they were cradles, and toppling over the chimneys of many buildings. The churches were largely attended, and the shock, which was accompanied with loud reports in parts of the city, created much excitement. Especially was this the case in the colored churches, where panics occurred, the audiences rushing pell mell for the streets. At the First Baptist Church a number of children fell down the steps and were hurt. People who remained at home ran from their houses dragging their children with them. Several runaways occurred, but no one is reported to have been injured. The shock was felt most severely in the southwest end of the city. Part of the side wall of the Stock-Yard Hotel was shaken off and the window-lights in several houses in the western section of the town were broken. This is the first shock felt in this vicinity for several years. It was much more pronounced than the last.

Dispatches from Mount Vernon, Newburg, and other Southern Indiana points, with places in Northern Kentucky, announce stronger earthquake shocks than those felt in Evansville.

DESTRUCTIVE LANDSLIDE IN COLORADO.

It Sweeps Away a Cottage and Buries a Railroad Track.

GOLDEN, Colo., July 26.—A terrific washout and landslide combined occurred last night on the Colorado Central road. A cloud burst about three miles west of Idaho Springs on a mountain and struck the railroad track at a place called Fall River. The water rushing down the side of the mountain carried with it an immense amount of sand, gravel, and great rocks. It struck a cabin on the hillside, in which a man named Brooks was sleeping, and wiped it out of existence. The unfortunate man has not been seen since, and it is probable that his body is under the pile of débris which covers the railroad track. After striking the cabin the slide continued down over the Colorado Central track, covering it for a distance of 400 feet to a depth of fifteen feet—lightly-packed sand and boulders. Over 150 feet of track were completely washed away.

Italian Robs a Postoffice.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—[Special.]—The local postal authorities were notified today that the postoffice at Bonnet Carre, La., on the line of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway, was robbed last Wednesday night or early Thursday morning by an unknown Italian. The sugar plantations in that section are worked largely by Italian labor, and the greater portion of the mail received at the office comes from abroad. All the letters found in the office by the burglar were opened and the more valuable ones abstracted. Two of the stolen letters are known to have contained money. The office stock of stamps and envelopes was left untouched. One theory is that it was rather to gain information of the contents of letters written by or addressed to Italians in that section than for the sake of plunder that the crime was committed.

ONE DAY FOR GERMANS.

MOVEMENT STARTED BY CHICAGO'S TEUTONIC CITIZENS.

Oct. 6 the Date Favored—Landing of Their Forefathers in America 160 Years Ago—Meeting to Advance the Idea—Speeches Made at a Big Gathering in Sharpshooters' Park—Addresses by Henry Raab and Others.

The first popular and summer night's festival held under the auspices of the German-American Central Society took place yesterday and last evening at the North Side Sharpshooters' Park.

This society is the central body of 198 Chicago German associations of Turners, singing societies, benevolent orders, and other organizations formed to maintain the interests of the Germans in all public questions. Francis A. Hoffman Jr. is President and Louis Dreyfus Secretary of this central body. Three thousand people thronged through the park yesterday. The young folks, to the strains of a fine orchestra, kept the dancing floor warm. The athletic youngsters found ample accommodations for muscular sports.

Francis A. Hoffman Jr. had suggested that the 350,000 Germans of Chicago set apart and celebrate a day in the fall of each year as German day, in honor of the landing of the first Germans in the United States, 160 years ago. He was supported in this by the *Staats Zeitung*, *Freie Presse*, *Abend Post*, *Tageblatt*, and *National Zeitung*, and to consider this was one of the main objects of yesterday's festival.

President Hoffman called the assembly to order from the music stand. He said: "The object of our organization is not nativistic. It is not for independent action in politics. It is a social and domestic body to bring the Germans in line. The immediate object of this meeting is to institute in Chicago the observance of German day as it is celebrated in New York, St. Louis, and a few other large cities."

When the First German Landed.

Richard Michaelis, editor of the *Freie Presse*, was then introduced. He spoke of the benefits of the organization, insisted on the institution of German day in Chicago, and said that from the best information he had Oct. 6 was the day on which the first German stepped on the soil of the United States.

Louis Wagner, editor of the *Tageblatt*, said: "Germans should be opposed to prohibition, the Puritanic Sabbath, and Puritanic school laws; they should be united as they were in last fall's State election." He spoke then of Herman Raster, the late editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, as a man "whose force of diction and forcible expression of the mother tongue had captivated every one. As a Luthern," he continued, "I believe the German day should not be celebrated Sunday. Let us do as do the other Americans—when the Fourth of July falls on Sunday they celebrate Saturday or Monday."

Henry Raab, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said: "Germans are assembled in other cities in this land as we are here today to perpetuate German life, morals, and usages. Their idea is to maintain in this land, far away from home, such customs and habits of their land as do not interfere with the institutions of this country. A part of the population of this country consider such principles a crime. They claim we would level everything. I tell you that if such were the case, if all the peculiarities of adopted citizens should disappear, this land would not be as it is now. If they should disappear it would not be for the welfare or unification of this country. Among all nations the German nationality stands highest. It allows each tribe to live and act as it pleases so long as it does not conflict with the laws of the land in which they reside.

A Nation of Laborers, Not Idlers.

"The Greeks had a national idea that the diversion of tribes was not by birth, but by custom and habits assumed and taken under a republican form of government. The German tribes in this country have similarly won unification against a common enemy. Patriotism is a matter of sentiment not of reason. Patriotism manifests itself not only in war, but in all the arts of peace. Social equality exists only in China, where every particular is regulated by law even to the form of a visiting card. The population of this land is divided into two classes, laborers and idlers. I maintain without fear of contradiction that the Germans belong only to the first class.

"There is another patriotism. The German farmer in this land wins for himself a homestead which he intends to maintain. What is patriotism? It is opposed to silver and greenback humbug and is determined to pay in honest money. In religion the German is conservative. He is opposed to revivals. In arts, the supremest sentiment of humanity, the flower of civilization, the German is ahead. In music, the drama, sculpture, the German excels. That is also patriotism.

"When this adopted country was in danger there was not a village where the Germans did not take to arms. The soldier character of the German has never denied itself in this country. That is German patriotism, and, while we love Germania, we are true sons of Columbia."

A poem by Dr. Frederick Roesch was read, entitled "Das Deutsche Lied."

No date was set for German day. The picnic yesterday was under charge of Louis Dreyfus, Anton Rueck, and Richard E. Stupe.

Among those present were Charles Bary, Senator J. A. Lense, H. W. Shaffer, Dr. Leininger, Carl Hartung, Franz Koch, and Henry C. Zuttermeister.

BEAT THE WORLD'S HIGH DIVING RECORD

Frank Lindenstine Dives Eighty-five Feet Into Washington Park Lake, Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—Frank Lindenstine, head cutter in a tailoring establishment in this city, this evening broke the world's high diving record made by Joseph Leuvenmark, also of this city, ten days ago. Lindenstine dived from a platform eighty-five feet high into the lake at Washington Park, near this city, breaking Leuvermark's record by five feet. After going down about fifty feet Lindenstine turned so that he struck the water on his shoulder. He came up winded, but seemed none the worse for his high dive. About 20,000 people witnessed the event. The highest dive Lindenstine ever made before was sixty feet, from the elevated road bridge over the Kaw River, Kansas City, Kas. Lindenstine, who is 25 years old, is a native of Sweden.

A Killing Over a Love Affair.

PAINESVILLE, O., July 26.—William Wood lived alone near Mentor Marsh. Not far from him resided Charles Schwind, whose daughter Agnes had been paid some attention by Wood. Schwind employed a young German named Hermann, who had proposed to Agnes and been rejected. He was jealous of Wood. At 6:30 o'clock last night a neighbor of Wood heard shots fired in rapid succession on the latter's farm, followed by cries for help. He hastened to the premises. Hermann was discovered with blood on his clothing and he was arrested. The Sheriff had to hurry him to jail to prevent lynching. Wood was not found until tonight. He was in an oatfield and still alive, but died in an hour without regaining consciousness.

Barker's Deadly Six-shooter.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 26.—[Special.]—This morning at the railway station Willis C. Barker shot James Bruce Venus in the back. The bullet passed through the man's body and lodged in the thigh of a Mexican who was an interested spectator. Barker also shot his wife in the leg. The assassin is now in jail. Venus' death is expected momentarily; the condition of the other wounded ones is not considered serious. Mrs. Barker, who has not lived with her husband for nearly a year on account of his vicious habits, was about to take the train to Albuquerque, N. M., where she had employment as teacher in the Indian school. Barker's parents live in Brandon, Vt. His uncle is Mayor of Atchison, Kas.

BULLETIN

—OF—

TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Dead and Wounded in the Ohio Wreck.
Sensation Created by a Frenchman.
Movement in Favor of a German Day.
Debts of the German Crown Princes.
Terrible Railway Accident in France.
Edgar Mystery Cleared Up by a Confession.
Driving Sealing Vessels Out of Bering Sea.
Clarkson Says He Will Not Succeed Quay.
Reproach Piled on Congressman Springer.
Nebraska Railways and the Eight-Hour Law.
Work for the County Board Outlined.
Property-Owners Meet on Canal Street Bridge.
The Week's Races at Hawthorne and Garfield.
Gaelic Association Games.
Temperance Services at Lake Bluff.
Alleged Building Contractors' Combine.
City and Boys' League Ball Games.
What the Northern Pacific May Do.
Views of Chicago Doctors on Bright's Disease.
Why the Iowa Central Is Not a Trunk Line.
St. Bernard Commandery Off for Canada.
Infernal Machines Sent French Officials.
The Racehorse Sourire Killed at Hawthorne.
Theatrical Mechanics in Convention.
Bohemian, Turners', and Other Picnics.
Evansville Shaken Up by an Earthquake.
Home of the James Boys Coming to Chicago.
Count Von Blucher Believed to Be a Parent.
Garden Citys First in the City League.
World's Fair Commissioners in Paris.

BROKE ITS NECK IN TAKING A HURDLE.

The Race Horse Sourire Killed and Jockey Stewart Injured at Hawthorne.

A good horse was killed and a jockey seriously hurt at Hawthorne track yesterday morning. Jockey Stewart was schooling Sourire for next Saturday's steeplechase. The horse took the first two hedges all right, but at the third his forefeet caught and he rolled over on his head, breaking his neck and seriously injuring Stewart, who was caught under the falling animal. Stewart was unconscious when picked up, but soon regained his senses and will finally recover.

Sourire was formerly owned by Doherty & Hall, who sold their string when they dissolved partnership at Washington Park, V. S. Hall bidding in Sourire for $1,900. Sourire had not been successful as a racer on account of an unruly disposition at the post, but the animal was a good weight carrier and had recently developed as a vaulter of more than ordinary ability, thus increasing its value.

Sourire started in the short course steeplechase at Hawthorne last Wednesday, but bolted the second hurdle and dropped out of the race. The horse was entered in the big steeplechase to be run at Hawthorne next Saturday and would have been a formidable competitor.

TO TAKE MISSOURI'S JOY AND PRIDE.

The Home of the James Boys to Be Brought to Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—[Special.]—The house in which Jesse James lived at Kearney, in Clay County, Mo., is said to have been sold to the World's Fair Association by Mrs. Zeralda Samuels, the mother of the James boys. The house to be taken is the old one and one-half story structure that was put up in 1834 and which served as a fort for Frank and Jesse in the exciting times after the war. The farm on which Mrs. Samuels resides was bought by the father of Jesse James fifty years ago. The house was built of logs taken from land not preëmpted from the government to this day. It is the house in which the Pinkertons laid siege to the James gang, throwing bombs that shattered a corner of the house, killed a little boy, and shattered an arm of Mrs. Samuels.

SECRETARY BLAINE HELD THE REINS.

When the Bar Harbor Season Is Over He Will Return to Washington.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 26.—Secretary Blaine went to ride today with Emmons Blaine in an open carriage and the Secretary held the reins. They drove for an hour and a half on the country roads, returning to the Stanwood at 12 o'clock. A member of Mr. Blaine's family said today that the recent reports that Mr. Blaine is seriously ill and likely to retire permanently from public life are entirely without foundation. Mr. Blaine will remain here as late as Bar Harbor is comfortable for a residence. He then expects to go to Washington and enter upon the duties of his office.

MELBOURNE MAKES THE RAIN COME.

He Gets His Rain-Producer to Work and Clear Skies Become Cloudy.

CANTON, O., July 26.—Rain-Maker Melbourne was exultant today over the success of his experiments. He set today for the eighth experiment, and it was a wet and unqualified success. He now claims to his credit seven successes, as against one failure, and that is set down to a broken machine, as he calls his mysterious rain-producer. The weather this morning was clear and cold, but about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the skies clouded and rain fell at intervals until evening.

Out of Custody, but in Contempt.

BUTTE, Mont., July 26.—[Special.]—Editor McKnight, who has been in the custody of Sheriff Lloyd here since Friday evening under commitment of Judge McHatton until he purge himself of contempt in refusing to give the name of the person who suggested to him the disgraceful reflections on Judge McHatton's probity, published in the Helena *Journal*, was released last evening and admitted to $500 bail. Chief-Justice Blake issued an order to the Sheriff to produce McKnight before him in the Supreme Court at Helena Monday upon application of McKnight's attorney for a writ of habeas corpus.

Faybey Was Not Hurt.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 26.—Miss Susan McGowan was killed and Miss Kate Kinney and George Weatzell seriously wounded at a family picnic today. While the picnickers were enjoying the music of a mandolin club Andrew Height came up with a shotgun and Joseph Faybey took it from him, at the same time asking if it was loaded. Height said it was not, and Faybey pointed it towards the crowd and snapped it. The gun was discharged and Miss McGowan caught most of the contents in her face and died in ten minutes. Weatzel will lose one of his eyes and his face was badly torn. Miss Kinney was wounded in the hip.

Fell from a Second Story Window.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—While standing in the window of her home on the second floor of the Belvidere flats on Grand avenue tonight talking to some friends on the street below Miss Bridget Cannon lost her balance and fell to the stone sidewalk, a distance of thirty feet. No bones were broken, but she sustained internal injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Shot His Wife Three Times.

RAPID CITY, S D., July 26.—This afternoon J. W. Saultry, a merchant, shot his wife three times, each shot taking effect, and thinking he had killed her he shot himself in the head and died instantly. Mrs. Saultry will probably recover, only one of the wounds being serious. Saultry and his wife had not been living together for about a year on account of Saultry's jealous disposition.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Rains have fallen in Northwest India, averting the famine that was feared.

Isaac Parish, a policeman, was killed in Louisville yesterday by an electric car. He attempted to board the car at the front end and slipped under the wheels.

Sunday Hugh Daily, City Attorney of New Haven, Conn., Rufus Shepard, a bank clerk, and Clarence Beebe, employed by the Sargent company, went sailing in the sound in a catamaran. Late last evening a disabled catamaran, supposed to be that upon which the men went out, was sighted drifting about in the sound.

LAST EDITION.

DEBTS OF CROWNED HEADS

Emperors Frederick and William Had Many Creditors.

HOW PAYMENT WAS MADE.

Many Interesting Facts Contained in a Suppressed Book.

BIG TRANSACTIONS IN TITLES.

A Right-Hand Man of the Kaiser Deals in Decorations.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM THE FATHERLAND.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, July 26.—A book concerning the Emperor Frederick has recently been seized by the police. It contains much that is remarkable and new. Many of the statements are highly sensational, although apparently based on information from the best authentic sources. There was never, the author says, a nobler hearted Prince than Frederick. He was benevolent to his heart's core and, "like Titus, considered the day lost on which he had not rendered some unfortunate man happy." He was modest, however, and kept most of his charitable deeds from the knowledge of even his most intimate friends. His income, while Crown Prince, was not consonant with his charitable impulses, for Emperor William I., with the thrift characteristic of the House of Hohenzollern, was close-fisted with all his children. Consequently Crown Prince Frederick's generosity involved him in a network of debt and compelled him to resort to the usurers frequently for the aid which his father refused. He was obliged to pay sometimes 50 per cent. The author says that he saw one of the Crown Prince's notes for 3,300 marks at this rate of interest. In 1882 the debts had become so enormous that relief was exceedingly difficult. Frederick struggled on and kept the debts secret from his father so as not to annoy him.

Finally Emperor William learned of the difficulty and worried over it almost constantly. He made efforts to extricate his son, but found that his savings would be insufficient to wipe out the debts. Leading Berlin bankers came to the rescue and bought up and consolidated Frederick's obligations. On the new account they charged but a moderate rate of interest, but even this consumed almost all of Frederick's small income. His financial embarrassment so preyed on his mind that he several times proposed to renounce his right of succession.

Deserving applicants for relief, who had formerly obtained from him, were turned away empty-handed. These necessary refusals nagged Frederick's generous spirit so that he became fretful and careless. He eventually secured from Jewish bankers the funds indispensable to his works of charity. When he ascended the throne, his total indebtedness fell little short of 15,000,000 marks. Frederick never recovered from the tortures of mind and body to which his financial trouble subjected him. They weakened his constitution, the author says, and rendered him less able to resist the development of the cancerous disease of which he died. He was the victim of his own goodness, the author asserts. His unselfishness was so clear to his contemporaries that once a philanthropist was moved to put at Frederick's disposal his own fortune on the condition that no titulary honor should be conferred in return. Frederick, however, refused the offer. After ascending the throne Frederick's first care was to discharge all his obligations. The author expresses the belief that these revelations will serve to increase the reverence felt by all progressive Germans for their great liberal Emperor.

The most ticklish part of this remarkable book, and probably the one which caused the prompt seizure of it, at the government's instance, concerns Emperor William II. The author says that the reigning Hohenzollern also was involved in great financial difficulties in his last years before ascending to the throne. His embarrassment was caused by his father's thrift and by his own extravagant habits. Bleichroder of Berlin heard of his trouble and volunteered to advance money to him. This offer was sharply declined without thanks by Prince William, who considered the great banker's proposal a piece of impudence. He, too, settled his debts as soon as he became Emperor.

Paasch Claimed to Be Insane.

Herr Paasch, who was arrested recently for publishing a book entitled "Germany's Jewish Embassy," will be transferred shortly from his prison cell to an asylum, where he will be examined by experts as to his sanity. Paasch's original offense was a fierce and unqualified attack in his book on Herr von Brandt, German Ambassador at the Chinese Court. In it he accused the German of having persecuted him persistently during his residence in the Chinese capital on account of a comparatively petty feud between them. Once, Paasch says, Von Brandt organized a conspiracy to have him assassinated. Immediately upon his return to Germany from China Paasch hastened to make public the details of his treatment at Von Brandt's hands. After his incarceration Paasch had published by friends a pamphlet which he had ready when arrested and which bore the title, "Open Words Directed to Herr von Caprivi." This pamphlet is more violent than the original book and accuses numerous high German functionaries of most reprehensible practices. It was seized immediately. In government circles Paasch is considered insane. All of his acquaintances, however, declare that he is perfectly sound in mind and knows exactly what he is about. As he has traveled and studied much they say he understands the risks which he has taken and would not have incurred them were he not satisfied that he could prove his assertions.

Rupture in the Social Party.

The rupture in the social Democratic party has been formally accomplished by the determination of younger members to conduct their own election campaigns, regardless of the old contingent led by Bebel and Liebknecht. They have constituted their central campaign committee with Herren Werner and Baginsky in charge, and they will select and run their own candidates. As was the case before the last general convention in Halle, Bebel is trying to answer the arguments of his opponents in the party by abusing them as possibilists and temporizers, and is exerting his great personal influence at public meetings in Berlin to stop there the growing disaffection. He replies in the *Vorwaerts* and the *Neue Zeit* to Von Vollmar's patriotic speeches by sneering at the Empire and the Emperor and by accusing the supporters of both of being a "crawling army of sycophants." He dodges all the great questions raised by his opponents and endeavors to make issues against the government of the anti-slavery lottery, the Emperor's action in the matter of the Moltke portrait, and other similar trifles. Everything indicates that at the Erfurt convention the old leaders will

hardly be able to suppress the malcontents as easily as they did at Halle.

Haven for Broken Down Aristocrats.

At last some use has been discovered for the expensive African colony, and this will be of special interest to America, which no longer holds a monopoly as a receptacle for broken down members of the aristocracy and dishonorably discharged army officers. It is now quite the thing for officers to emigrate to Africa, having taken positions either in the army or the administration, but the emigrants have often to wait a considerable time before a satisfactory post can be obtained. A letter was shown to a correspondent in which an officer now at Zanzibar complains that the coast is full of German ex-army men, all of them, like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. "The worst is," continued the writer, "the Governor, Baron Soden, seems to prefer Counts, Princes, or Barons for all vacancies, although he can hardly expect the blacks to look upon them with that amount of awe shown them by their German fellow-citizens."

While this asylum for the broken down aristocracy is being established another is about to be closed against these hungry hordes, that of the railway service. Nobody who knows by what machinations our German railway officials are appointed can wonder at the frequent accidents, and the neglect shown by public railway officials working their way up from the lowest positions, who having to serve alternately in all branches can yet never rise above a certain subaltern position of about 3,000 marks salary. All directing and governing posts which lead to fame and fortune are reserved for people of high birth, either in the administrative service of the government or in the army. It thus happens that the principal posts are filled with dummies and duffers with high sounding names, who look upon the technical and personal details with the utmost contempt and treat the public wants and demands as protests against the dignity of the State.

The Emperor has long known this, as he takes every possible opportunity to acquaint himself with the inner workings of the government and makes it his special business to interview foreigners in the public service whenever he can. So far he has refrained from interfering, as he did not wish to do anything to hurt the authority of the old Minister of Railways, who retired some months ago. But now, that obstacle is removed, a general reform in policy will be instituted, and technical men will receive the recognition they deserve.

Dealt In Titles and Decorations.

The Emperor has just been undeceived in one of his most cherished illusions. He fancied that he was surrounded by a court of the strictest morality and by servants of unimpeachable integrity; but he never suspected that among his most trusted servants participating in his most intimate councils was one who used his exalted position to carry on a traffic in titles, patents, and decorations of honor. Herr Manchi, the person alluded to, has made use of all his opportunities to practice embezzlement, forgery, extortion, and the doling out of judicial favor for a consideration. Nothing was too bad for him, provided it brought money. As chief of the Emperor's privy council he accompanied his Majesty on his tour; and in Rome sold the Order of the Iron Cross, in Vienna that of the Red Eagle, in London the Coloneicy of a Uhlan Regiment, or of the White Dragoons, as the case might be. So well did this nefarious business flourish that in process of time a syndicate was formed for the sale of crosses and honorary distinctions and all was going smoothly. The sales of these titular commodities ruled high in the markets of vanity fair, and were yielding handsome profits when suddenly the scandalous traffic was revealed in all its deformity. In vain the Emperor exerted himself to keep the affair quiet, but the secret leaked out to the imperial disgust and the dire consternation of the aristocratic circles of the Empire, which are today indescribable. The delinquent, Herr Manchi, is a renegade Jew, whose real name is Moses, and who like most converts from Judaism made but an indifferent Christian.

Mr. Manchi-Moses enjoyed the fullest confidence of his sovereign, whose most intimate friend he was before that potentate ascended the throne of Germany, and had lent money to the then Crown Prince, who was by no means liberally supplied with pocket money. The iniquitous syndicate included the bankers Haisianer and Lachmann, a privy councilor named Von Lucanus, two other noblemen, and the less unfortunate Messrs. Meyer and Cohen, whose business it was to toot for customers.

Priests Object to Low-Cut Dresses.

For the second time this year a Catholic priest has been prosecuted for lese majeste, the particular offense of both priests being their persistent instructions to their congregations to remove all portraits representing the majestic Empress Dowager or the reigning Empress in low-neck dresses from the walls of their houses. A well-known picture of the Empress Frederick was found in the possession of the first priest, who had confiscated it on the ground of indecency, and the prudish clergyman was fined and warned not to repeat the offense, but in the case of his brother priest, who has just been sentenced to a much more severe penalty, the particular picture against which he had fulminated his anathema was a print of the reigning Empress Augusta, who is noted for her extreme moderation in the matter of décolleté gowns. His reverence finds nobody willing to make excuses for him. It is said that the Emperor desired that a severe sentence should be inflicted, and intimated that every loyal Prussian should have at least one room adorned with portraits of himself and his consort in their state robes, which in the case of the woman is low cut.

The German taste in dresses was well illustrated last week at the wedding of the daughter of Gen. von Guttberg to Maj. Oertzen of the Second Lancers. The bride, who is extremely handsome, wore a gown of the usual white silk, with a lace corsage decidedly low cut. Her seven bridemaids reflected all the colors of a rainbow; one was in white silk, two in pink, two in blue, one in red, and one in green; they made a dazzling show.

All on Account of McKinley.

The Secretary of War is informed that officers experienced great difficulty in handling the reserves, and especially those drawn from the industrial classes for annual drill, as the men are said to be so impregnated with socialistic tendencies that they are liable to revolt on the slightest provocation.

In one specified case of the reserves from the Saxony weaving districts, the report says that the men's behavior was sullen and riotous throughout, and the officers were assaulted with fists and swords, and one of them even shot. The matter was hushed up, though the offenders were court-martialed and sentenced to incarceration in the fortress for long terms. They are not allowed to see anybody before entering the prison and their comrades are under threats of a heavy fine not to breath a word, as the army leaders fear the mutiny may spread. The correspondent's informant adds: "The McKinley bill has much to do with the revolts, as the workmen in the textile districts are reduced to starvation wages and in many cases to abject poverty. When they are called upon for six weeks' annual drill they are forced to leave their families unprovided for, and it is not to be wondered at that they enter the ranks in an agitated state of mind."

Bayreuth Deadheads Revolt.

The deadheads organized a revolt at Bayreuth in the beginning of the week, but Wednesday's telegrams announced that everything was serene again. Those who bellowed the loudest bowed down and kissed the foot that kicked them, which latter belongs to Frau Cosima Wagner, who had refused deadhead tickets to the members of the various Wagner societies. So long as there are Americans and English willing to pave the way for Teutonic deadheads then the cry arose that the Wagner festivals were being diverted from their artistic national character to base commercial undertakings; but Cosima stood her ground bravely and declared that Wagner himself always preferred cash to mere talk. This struck the deadheads with awe, and after many and excited meetings it was resolved that the Americans and the English should be graciously permitted to pay for the Wagner festivals, while the members of the Wagner societies should crowd in as best they could. At the same time they bowed low before the artistical and national spirit exhibited by Cosima, who had just kicked them, and stated that they would be happy to submit to more kicking.

He Wants to Be Hangman Again.

Krantz, formerly the public executioner of Berlin, was removed from office some time ago for thrashing a friend who had assaulted his wife. This friend died, it is supposed, from the effects of the beating. Krantz was tried at the time for causing his death, but was acquitted by a sympathetic jury on the somewhat irrational ground that in avenging the dishonor of his home he was acting in self-defense. But the city authorities suspended him from his functions in consequence of the scandal and Krantz went into the saloon business, in which he did well. He has since added to it the trade of butchering horses for the market, horse meat being consumed in increasing quantities by the poorer classes, and in this he has thrived exceedingly. But once a hangman always a hangman. This slaughtering of horses has revived his hankering for executing men. He wants to return to his old "profession," and has begun an action against the city to restore him to his position as executioner on the ground that he was illegally suspended and had not been paid the pension promised him when he was first engaged. Interesting details are expected to be brought to light at the trial of the suit. Krantz has executed thirty criminals in his time and thirsts for more.

Wrestler Cannon's Defeat.

The wrestling match which took place last night between Tom Cannon, the American, and Carl Abs, the German, for the championship of the world was fiercely contested and was attended with great excitement. The first bout lasted twenty minutes and was without result. In the second bout the American was thrown several times, his strength having given out, and Abs was proclaimed the victor and champion wrestler of the world. Cannon pluckily demanded another trial, but the German refused to grant it, declaring that the terms of the match were definite, and he had fulfilled them, but after the lapse of a year he would be willing to wrestle with Cannon again. It was a great victory for Abs, who defeated the winner of the tournament of July 12. Dense crowds witnessed the match and escorted the victor home, cheering him all the way. It required ten mounted policemen to clear the road through the crowd for his carriage.

Keeps an Eye on Local Affairs.

Everybody remarks the watchfulness of the Emperor over local affairs. Now that he is enjoying a vacation and supposedly bound on pleasure only he telegraphed from Norway annulling the arbitrary order of the Sounderburg authorities which prohibited Danish picnic parties from landing on the Schleswig coast. His Majesty took occasion to say that he was not afraid of any handful of Danes in Christendom; that he esteemed the loyalty of the Schleswig people far too highly to believe it could be shaken by a friendly visit from their neighbors. His Majesty wound up by saying that he considered the order to be the most asinine production that had ever come to his notice and by inviting the Landrath who issued it to resign his office.

The Proposed Temperance Laws.

The temperance laws worked out by the judicial department by order of the Emperor Frederick on lines laid down by his Empress are announced to be ready for submission to the next Reichstag. They will first be discussed by the Bremen temperance society, which is the largest and most important in the empire. The Emperor is said to greatly favor these laws, he being a moderate drinker and opposed to all kinds of gluttony, like all the children of the Empress Frederick. The people, however, strenuously object to such laws being enacted and the government will have a hard fight in Parliament. The fact that the much despised Bremen society has been selected to pass on these laws makes much bad blood. Germans hate to be coerced.

Proposed New Opera-House.

The project to establish another great opera-house in Berlin is now assuming definite shape, but the question, What operas shall be played? still remains unanswered. The Royal Opera, which is the property of the Emperor, has the sole right to Wagner's works, which are the only attraction that pays. Therefore the new company must restrict itself to the older masters and the works of such modern composers as have not been appropriated by the royal house, which monopolizes the best of everything.

Ministers Remain at Their Posts.

Contrary to custom at this season of the year nearly all the ministers remain at their posts in Berlin; new laws and prospective bills occupy their incessant attention in anticipation of the reopening of the Reichstag. The only heads of departments who are absent at present are those of war and justice. Ministers Miquel, Thielen, and Count Zedlitz intend taking short vacations, while Chancellor von Caprivi persists in his refusal to suspend the labors in which he has been constantly engaged since he entered upon his office.

To Explore the Spitzbergen Islands.

The expedition which is to explore the Spitzbergen Islands and the neighboring Arctic region starts from Bremerhaven this week. The voyage is expected to occupy two months. The members of the party include Count Zeppelin, Capt. Bade, Prof. Bauer, Dr. Arper, and Prince Karl von Unach. The expedition is a purely scientific one, and its labors are expected to shed much light upon what has up to the present time been nearly an unknown region.

Dr. Olszewski's Invention.

Physicians and chemists who have attended the congress of Polish medical men at Cracow tell of the great invention of Prof. Dr. Olszewski, who has produced before their eyes 200 grammes of oxygen, which, being possessed of all the qualities of solid matter, is adaptable to many additional uses. This is the first time that fluid oxygen has been produced in such large quantities and medical men are enthusiastic over it.

A Holiday for All.

Anton Fisher, for many years Postmaster at Erding, Upper Bavaria, and a wealthy brewer, has bequeathed thirty thousand marks to the town on condition that the interest be applied annually to giving every inhabitant one day's holiday in the month of July with free meat and drink, his brewery at the same time to supply unlimited beer gratis to poor and rich alike.

Knights Templar in Berlin.

The 270 American Knights Templar arrived here yesterday by a special train from Killarney and were provided for in the hotels, where accommodations had been engaged for them. They were taken today to see the places of interest in the city and neighborhood, and will leave tomorrow in a special steamer which has been chartered for the purpose.

The Last of the Jagelles.

The last of the Jagelles, once Kings of Lithauen, died in the little town of Grode. He called himself Prince Ignaz Jagelle and made his own living. Although in a comparatively poor position he refused the bounty of the sovereign when offered him, thus making a notable exception from other scions of noble families who have lost fortune and position.

War on the Sparrows.

Another warfare has been opened against sparrows, for which the Government of Munden offers one penny per head, or a dollar for 400. For the price the school children are only too willing to work at the destruction of the birds. It is evident that boys on hunting expeditions do a deal more harm than the birds, but the government offers the reward all the same.

Notes and Gossip.

Germany's African Commissioner, Von Wissmann, has accepted Bismarck's invitation to pass a few days with him at Kissingen before returning to the colonies.

It has been decided to exhibit Count Zenghan's designs for the national monument to the Emperor William I. It is believed that the exhibits will be confined to models and drawings. The sculptors selected to execute the work are Begas, Schilling, and Hilgers, and the architect will be Bruno Schmitz.

Prince Bismarck is complaining of curious Americans in Kissingen who follow him about everywhere with kodaks, even to his bathing-house.

The bill providing a heavy punishment for walking delegates encouraging or persuading workmen to leave work or to breach of contract has been revised and readopted by the Bundesrath, which originally rejected it.

The new Minister of Worship exhibits a decided leniency towards parsons, many of whom have been reinstated as school inspectors, although the law enacted in 1872 during the Kulturkampf declared them ineligible to such offices.

The Treves newspapers declare that already 900 Americans have informed the Bishop of their attention to attend the pilgrimages to the Holy Coat of St. Joseph. The Pope allows absolution of sins to the pilgrim, but not the absolute absolution demanded by the Bishop of Treves.

The canal connection between the Rhine and Moselle now finally decided upon will be a great help to the Rhenish and Westphalia coal and iron industry, insuring independence from railway rates.

Hermann Sudermann, Germany's great playwright, has been sent to the Asylum for Nervous Diseases suffering from overwork.

The Hamburg papers declare that the German steamer lines have nothing to fear from the projected American lines, which are considered altogether too costly to become dangerous competitors. It is also proved statistically that subventioned lines have never succeeded in any country.

Gen. Arndt, chief of artillery in the army of the Tennessee, is now here visiting relations whom he has not seen for thirty years. He tries to persuade every American he meets that Gen. Alger is the only competitor President Harrison need fear.

KILLED A HALF HUNDRED

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON A RAILROAD IN FRANCE.

Two Excursion Trains Collide, Mangling Their Occupants in a Horrible Manner—Infernal Machines Sent to Several French Officials—The One Received by Mme. Constans Full of the Most Deadly Explosives—World's Fair Commissioners in Paris—Foreign News.

PARIS, July 26.—A collision between excursion trains occurred at St. Mande tonight, in which fifty persons were killed and three carriages wrecked. Both trains were returning from a musical festival at Fontenoy.

The second train crashed into the preceding train before the latter had left the St. Mande Station. The guard van and the three rear carriages of the fast train were wrecked and caught fire from the gas. The injured occupants were shrieking in despair and the other passengers hurriedly left the train and assisted in extricating the victims. Soldiers also aided the fire brigade to quench the flames and rescue the sufferers. The work of helping the injured was carried on by torchlight.

A dispatch from St. Mande dated 1 o'clock this morning says that 100 persons were injured and that 49 dead bodies have been recovered, including those of two children who were mangled beyond recognition. Most of the dead victims are legless, their limbs having been crushed off through the jamming together of the seats. Fully 20,000 on-lookers are at the scene. Many relatives of the victims are assembled at the railway station, and heartrending scenes are witnessed as the victims are extricated from the wreck. The driver and fireman of the second train were burned alive.

It is reported that the station-master has gone mad and decamped.

INTENDED TO KILL MANY.

Infernal Machines Sent to Several French Officials.

PARIS, July 26.—The identity of the person or persons who sent the infernal machine received yesterday by Mme. Constans, the wife of the Minister of the Interior, has not yet been discovered. According to the latest particulars the book in which the explosive was concealed appeared to be a Catholic prayer-book. The book, accompanied by a letter, was found by Minister Constans Saturday morning on his desk. The handwriting on the envelope was so much like the writing of one of his nieces that he concluded the letter was intended for Mme. Constans, and he therefore sent both the book and the letter to his wife. Mme. Constans, on receiving the book, found the leaves stuck fast together and handed it to the butler to open. The butler was about to use a chisel on it when he noticed a fuse affixed to the leaves. The book was then turned over to the police, by whom it was cautiously opened, when a cavity was disclosed in which were concealed 200 grams of fulminate. A few grains of the fulminate when tested in a laboratory exploded with a report like that of a cannon.

A book similarly prepared reached M. Etienne, Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, and another was received by M. Treille, Director of the Colonial Health Department. M. Treille was put on his guard by a few grains of the fulminate dropping out of the book. There is a vague suspicion that the missives were sent by a retired naval surgeon who had a grievance.

The fulminate was mixed with buckshot and inclosed in a tin box, around which were two bands of parchment similar to the bands around boxes of cracker bonbons, the whole being so arranged as to cause an explosion if the covers of the book were pulled apart. M. Girard, the analyst, thinks that only a madman would have risked his life in preparing such an apparatus, which was formidable enough to bring down a house and make a fifty-foot hole in the ground.

M. Treille and M. Etienne had previously received letters signed by a Bordeaux doctor threatening them with death.

WAS MEANT TO EMBARRASS THEM.

A Report Designed to Injure the Fair Commissioners Has a Contrary Effect.

PARIS, July 26.—Messrs. Butterworth, Lindsay, and Bullock, the Chicago Fair Commissioners, have returned to London. Mr. Grosvenor, the Treasury agent, will remain here until the arrival of the full committee Thursday, when the Commissioners will dine with Mr. Reid, the American Minister. French papers Friday last contained what purported to be a telegram from Chicago stating that Germany would be more favorably treated than France by the Chicago Fair authorities. The statement was obviously designed to embarrass the Fair Commission. Reporters from all the leading papers kept the Commissioners busy with interviews on the subject, the result being a wider publicity, articles appearing in papers that might not have otherwise touched the subject. The two days' visit of the Commissioners greatly increased French interest in the Fair. M. Roche, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has directed the chief of his bureau to maintain direct communication with the Commissioners.

Mr. Pratt, the retiring American Minister to Persia, expects to obtain a complete exhibit of Persian arts and industrial products for the Chicago Fair.

At a mass-meeting held today under the auspices of the Committee for the Defense of National Food Supplies, resolutions were adopted protesting against the new tariff and approving a memorial to the Senate to avert "the misery and suffering threatened by duties levied solely for the profit of privileged interests."

A Boulangist demonstration held today was attended by 4,000 persons. M. Deroulede in a speech eulogized the steadfast patriotism of Gen. Boulanger. A resolution was put demanding that the French Government recall Ambassador Herbette from Berlin and that the government treat Germans in France as the Germans treat Frenchmen in Alsace-Lorraine. The resolution was drowned in an uproar. A free fight ensued, a crowd of Anarchists entering the meeting-hall and putting the Boulangists to rout.

Mr. Reid, the American Minister, has gone into the country for a few days' rest.

M. Clarete, the director of the Théâtre Français, has invited Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison to visit interesting parts of his playhouse not open to the general public.

THINKS HARRISON IS THE MAN.

Chauncey Depew Believes the President Will Be Re-elected.

LONDON, July 27.—An interview with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was published in a London paper Sunday morning. Mr. Depew deprecated the suggestion that he was likely to be the man to champion the Republican cause in the next Presidential election in the United States. He said he believed that Mr. Harrison would carry the election as the Republican candidate.

"Mr. Blaine," he continued, "is the strongest man politically, and the most popular; but still, in my belief, Mr. Harrison will be renominated. That is my decided opinion, no matter what candidates other than Mr. Harrison may be spoken about."

When asked who the Democrats were likely to nominate Mr. Depew, premising that he spoke a year in advance of the nomination, said he believed that Mr. Cleveland was the most likely candidate, but that the Democrats would not be as unanimous for Mr. Cleveland as the Republicans would be for their candidate. Bad times, Mr. Depew said, would disappear under the assured prosperity of the farmers.

"The McKinley tariff," he said, "will do a great deal to carry the election for the Republicans. Especially will the reciprocity clause do a great deal. Harrison would win on the tariff and silver questions. Certainly the Republicans erred in passing the McKinley bill just before the election. The worst effects of the bill were felt at once, just in time to cause a Republican defeat. But it was not a Democratic majority, but a majority of Democrats and cranks. American politics was mixed just then. Now they are clarifying and the benefits of the McKinley law are becoming felt. As an illustration the Farmers' Alliance is an outcome."

"Then I am to understand that the Republicans will stand strongly by the tariff question?" was asked.

"Certainly. You will ask me what is the program of the Democrats. On this point they, I imagine, will advocate a modified form of free trade—a tariff for revenue, not protection—a sufficient tariff to keep the government going without any regard for safe guarding American industries. Now let me pass to what will be the second plank in the fight for the Presidency. I mean the silver question, or bimetallism, as you would call it, in England. Upon the silver question the Republicans are practically unanimous, while the Democrats are divided among themselves."

"What will be the Republican proposals?"

"Shortly, that we shall coin only silver produced in America. By this means we should keep ourselves on a gold basis, which is the standard basis of the world. The Democrats will propose to coin all silver, not only what is produced in America, but also what comes into the country. They would make silver equal to gold, which we Republicans say would ultimately swell into confusion and bankruptcy. The Democrats say that it would mean an improvement in the state of trade and in the conditions of the people since there would be freer circulation of currency."

"One last question, Mr. Depew, not connected with American politics, but exceedingly interesting to the commercial people of England. Why have American rails been going down recently on the stock exchange?"

"I can explain that in a sentence. The trend downward is merely temporary. We have sent $73,000,000 in gold to Europe within the last few months, and money went West to move the crops. Consequently there resulted a stringency of gold in New York. Whenever that occurs rails go down. Now good crops are assured gold is returning and American rails will shortly be better than ever before."

WHERE THE KAISER TOOK POSSESSION

A Monument to Be Erected on the Island of Heligoland.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, July 26.—The inauguration of the Kaiserstein on Heligoland will take place Aug. 10, the anniversary of the formal acquisition of the island. The monument is an obelisk of rough Swedish granite, bearing this inscription: "His Majesty, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Took Possession on This Spot on the Island, Heligoland. In Remembrance of Aug. 10. Dedicated by the Heligolanders."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that the inscription should read "German Emperor," instead of "Emperor of Germany," and remarks that it is absurd to record on a monument such a glaring error.

The inauguration of the monument will be a bitter pill for the German colonial enthusiasts who have not ceased to mourn the loss of African territory for which Heligoland was the partial consideration.

The Bismarck Museum.

Prince Bismarck has been much better, both in health and spirits, during the last ten days. He is delighted with the Bismarck museum in Schoenhausen Castle, which is under the superintendence of Count Herbert Bismarck. The whole mansion is turned into a memorial hall, in which a profusion of art treasures, valuable papers, weapons, orders, plate, and jewels is stored, forming a most important and interesting chapter in Prussian and German history. The Prince will spend four weeks at Kissingen and then goes to Vargin, whence he will not return to Friedrichsruhe until the fall.

Prince Regent Luitpold Ill.

Private letters from Munich announce that Prince Regent Luitpold is sick of an internal malady which baffles all efforts of his physicians. In view of the strange fatality which has overtaken recent Bavarian monarchs, and the resulting political complications, much anxiety as to his condition is felt in all German official circles.

The Prince of Naples' Courtship.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 26.—The excessive attentions paid to the Prince of Naples by the Queen and the Prince of Wales during his visit here have convinced the public that the reports of a probable matrimonial alliance between the Italian and British royal families have some foundation. It is known that the Emperor William strongly favors such an event as tending to bind the interests of England and Italy and thus strengthen the triple alliance. The Queen has lent the Prince of Wales the royal yacht Osborne for a cruise of the Solent Channel, and the Prince of Naples will join the yachting party and have an opportunity to continue the courtship of the Queen's granddaughter, which, if rumor be correct, has already been begun.

Caught Over a Hundred Whales.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GLASGOW, July 26.—A school of over 100 whales was recently driven by the tides into Wideford Bay, near Kirkwall, on the Orkney coast, and hundreds of the inhabitants of that district, armed with weapons of every description, rallied to the spot and began slaughtering the huge creatures and dragging the carcasses ashore. Not a single one escaped. The scene was unique in whaling annals. The people of the vicinity have been suffering from hard times and are inclined to think the sudden free gift of so much eatable and salable matter providential.

Departure of Max O'Rell.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 26.—At Pretty House, Regent's Park, which the author of "John Bull and His Island" has made so popular, M. and Mme. Paul Blouet (Max O'Reil) held today a farewell reception. In October Max O'Rell leaves England to fulfill his second lecturing tour in America, and next spring he will push on to Australia. Altogether he will be absent two years. Among those present to wish him bon voyage were Sir Graham and Lady Berry, Lady Crichton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Phil Morris, R. A. Harry Furniss, and Mrs. and Miss Preston.

Russians Sing the "Marseillaise."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Two hundred French sailors from the visiting fleet of French naval vessels tonight attended a concert by the Slavianski Choir, to which they had been invited. The whole audience demanded the "Marseillaise," which was sung to Russian words of welcome to the visitors from the French navy, all present joining in the singing. After the conclusion of the concert a vast crowd of citizens accompanied the French sailors to the quay and raised a storm of cheers as they embarked for Cronstadt.

Stanley's Ankle Joint Was Fractured.

GENEVA, July 26.—Later information from Muerrin indicates that the accident which befell Henry M. Stanley was not as serious as reported. It was his left ankle joint that was fractured. A bulletin issued today states that the pain has ceased and that the patient is progressing favorably.

No Crew for the Chilean Cruiser.

LISBON, July 26.—The Chilean cruiser Presidente Errazuriz leaves here without the crew which it expected to ship at this port, the government and foreign Consuls preventing the program from being carried out.

Brevities by Cable.

By the collapse of the condensers at the chemical works at Gates' Head six men have been crushed to death.

It is announced from Lemberg, in Galicia, that all foreign Jews who are not provided with passports will from and after today be sent back to their respective countries.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted in favor of the construction of underground railways in preference to elevated or viaduct structures as a means of rapid transit.

The execution of young Berland and his companion, Dore, for the "courbevoie murder" has been set for 5 o'clock this morning in Paris. The mother of Berland, also under death sentence, has been granted a reprieve.

RUNNING WOMAN WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

She Sets Fire to Her Clothing and Runs for the Milwaukee River.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—A woman wrapped in flames from head to foot and running towards the river attracted the attention of people on North Water street about 11 o'clock tonight. Along her path fell pieces of her burning clothing. Several men gave chase after her, and as they overhauled her on the dock they hastily threw her into the river and held her there until the flames were extinguished, when they hauled her out again. She presented a most horrible spectacle. Hardly a piece of her clothes remained, while her hair had been entirely burned from her head and she was otherwise badly burned about the body. The woman is 35 years of age and the wife of a saloonkeeper named Kunkel at No. 1115 North Water street. She was attending her husband's saloon tonight, when a lamp blazed up so as to alarm her. In carrying it out into the street her clothes took fire and she immediately started for the river, a block away. At midnight she was still alive, but in a critical condition.

VON BLUCHER'S PAST LIFE

IT IS BELIEVED THAT CHICAGO'S COUNT WAS MARRIED IN EUROPE.

This Being the Case Miss Loeb Did Not Get His Affections in Their First Bloom—Asbury Park Tradesmen Make a Jest and a Byword of Founder Bradley—Great Financial Enterprises—General News of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—Was the Count von Blucher a widower when he married the pretty Miss Alva Loeb?

Friends of the Count living at Ocean Grove, N. J., say that he was and that he has two beautiful daughters residing abroad. Count von Blucher is well known at Ocean Grove, where for nearly nine months he was employed at Dr. Barr's hygiena institute as a professional nurse.

In the early part of November, 1889, Dr. Barr advertised for a professional nurse. Among the many applicants for the position was Count von Blucher. The Count came highly recommended and had letters of introduction from the leading families of this country. Among the many letters of introduction were those from Mrs. John A. Logan, the wife of the late Gen. Logan, and also from Mrs. Garfield, the wife of the murdered President. In the summer of 1890 Count von Blucher became interested in a big land scheme with Col. W. A. Crain, an invalid stopping at the institution. Mr. Crain put up the money, and the Count made frequent trips to the city and attempted to get capitalists interested in his scheme. His efforts, however, proved fruitless, and becoming disgusted he resigned his position and left for the West. Dr. Barr said today that he once called the Count into his study and asked him why it was that a man of his standing should be working for a living.

"When quite young," replied Von Blucher, "I married a young lady whom I dearly loved. The lady not being of noble birth I was ostracized from my family. In less than three years my wife died, leaving me two beautiful daughters. Being heart-broken at the loss of my wife and the treatment I received at the hands of my parents I placed my children in good hands and came to this country, where I hope to make my fortune."

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind," said the doctor, "that the husband of Miss Loeb is the man who was in my employ."

LAUGH AND SCOFF AT THE FOUNDER.

Sinful Tradesmen Who Sell Goods at Asbury Park of a Sunday.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the fact that a number of Asbury Park druggists were arrested last week for the violation of the Sunday law business went on as usual today, and soda water, medicines, confectionery, and cigars were freely sold. Many of the drug stores which did a back-door business a week ago threw open their front doors today and defied Mr. Bradley and his new ordinance. Druggist Henry E. Williams said he had been selling soda water all day and intended doing so as long as Founder Bradley kept his bathing-houses open and permitted the proprietors of the excelsior water stands to do business. Mr. Bradley refused to be interviewed this evening, but said that the Sunday business had been cut down fully one-third through the efforts of the Law and Order League.

"I wish you would say," said Mr. Bradley, "that I am not making this fight on the ground of religious desecration of the day, but on the grounds of humanity. Six days are sufficient for any man to work, and for humanity's sake I say refrain from labor on the seventh and give yourself up to enjoyment or rest."

"Do you intend to close your bathing-houses Sunday morning?"

"O, no," replied the founder, "the bathing-houses, I claim, are a public necessity."

IT IS THE EDGAR MYSTERY NO MORE.

Light Thrown on a Series of Crimes by One of the Participants.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—A local paper this morning prints a six column story throwing light on the great Edgar mystery and tearing aside the veil that has shrouded the strangest chapters of crime which have long baffled the police of two continents. A statement from James H. Edgar is printed in which he says:

"Five of those involved in the mysterious affair already fill unmarked and nameless graves in as many lonely and distant parts of the earth, while myself and others are broken in spirit, health, and fortune." A secret murder caused their flight from England. A wealthy London man and his wife were poisoned and robbed of a very large sum of money in bonds and securities by the men he had "done out" of a fortune. Gabrielle Henderson, their daughter, was duped. The arch conspirator, Kavanagh, induced her on the day of her parents' death to accompany him to America on the representation that her father and mother had preceded her in haste. She was deluded by smooth lies and kept a prisoner in New York. It was only after the death by drugs of George R. Edgar at the Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y., that she first became convinced that she had been deceived and that her parents, who had apparently been so strangely keeping out of sight, were dead.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

How Corporations Supplied the Demand for Stocks—A Specimen Enterprise.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—The persistent refusal of the public to speculate in stocks and the disinclination of investors to take up bonds is subjecting railway properties to a very severe test. While the public was buying securities with as much avidity as a hungry cat would take to new milk many corporations earnestly strove to make their supply equal to the demand by projecting worthless enterprises on which to issue new bonds and stocks, by paying scrip dividends and indulging in the hundred and one other tricks with which the street is familiar. It is easy enough to pay interest and dividends so long as a company is constantly in receipt of large amounts from the sale of certificates, but a period of stagnation and restricted credit like the present tries the tensile strength of corporations and it begins to look as if more than one will prove unequal to the strain.

In flush times a few years ago the Georgia company was organized for the purpose of acquiring some $4,000,000 worth of stock of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking company, a good dividend-paying property. Against the stock so acquired the purchasers in their corporate capacity proceeded to issue bonds to the full amount of the Georgia Central stock they had bought, and over and above this issued $12,000,000 of their own stock. What is to become of a structure in which this is a specimen brick when there comes a stress of weather? Wall street is "hung up" with a vast amount of heavily watered goods and this prolonged drought is drying them out pretty rapidly. When the process is completed the public will be able to see just how much real solid fiber there is in various properties and the Stock Exchange will then be able to display upon its counters such an array of genuine warranted-to-wash goods as will surely attract discriminating buyers.

Mrs. Knight's Good Fortune.

Mrs. Eliza E. Knight, a widow living at No. 309 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, is reported to have fallen heir to a large fortune in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, estimated to be over $500,000. Most of the property, it is said, belonged to the late Lord Annan and came to the Brooklyn widow by regular descent. Mrs. Knight came to this country when 4 years old, and she is now well advanced in life. She has been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty years. She said yesterday:

"It is true that a large estate is coming to me in Scotland, but we have concluded to keep the particulars secret until everything has been settled. The matter is now in the hands of my lawyer."

The title of Lord Annan does not appear in the Scottish Peerage, and the Earldom of Bute and Dumfriesshire comprehends Annandale, of which Annan is the chief town.

Eagan's Adventures in New York.

Henry Eagan is 18 years old and hails from Chicago. He wanted to see Gotham by gaslight. He and his uncle, Dennis Eagan, who lives at No. 326 Tenth avenue, started out at 10 o'clock Saturday night and by midnight were in the neighborhood of Ninety-ninth street and Third avenue. There they met Thomas Farrell of No. 1805 Fifth avenue. They had many drinks and were good friends until politics was discussed. Then there was a fight. In less than a minute Dennis Eagan was lying on the sidewalk with his skull fractured by a paving stone and Farrell had just fourteen stab wounds on his head and neck. Policeman Woodbridge was attracted and sent Eagan to the Presbyterian Hospital and arrested both Farrell and young Eagan. Farrell's wounds were so serious that he was taken from the police station to the hospital. Today Henry Eagan was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court and remanded. He could give no account of the fracas. Both of the injured men are in a critical condition, Dennis Eagan's life being dispaired of.

FIENDISH BUTCHERY BY A NEGRO TRAMP.

Terrible Butchery of a Family by a Colored Desperado in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Five miles from Paris, Ky., lived Nathan Conway, 61 years old, his wife, about the same age, their sons, Charley and William, 33 and 28 respectively, William's wife and three children and two nieces, Miss Florence and Lucy Leager. As they were all sitting on the veranda this morning a negro named Craig, who had no fixed home, came up and asked for a drink of water. It was given him. He thereupon lifted a rusty scythe blade and asked if it was not a good knife. Charley Conway nodded assent and the negro throwing down the cup of water struck him with the knife, splitting his skull. The rest of the family ran into the house.

Craig continued to hack the young man till he thought him dead. He then attacked the father, who had returned, and killed him. Then the mother coming up had her head split open and instantly died. After the negro had insanely hacked her body in a dozen places he attacked William Conway, cutting him in the head and on the body as he ran. He had just struck Conway to the ground when G. W. Bailey, a neighbor, attracted by the screams, came up and shot Craig twice with buckshot. This seemed to have no effect, but other neighbors had come up and a young man shot Craig with a pistol. Craig ran, and, falling beside a haystack, died in a few minutes from the effects of the buckshot wounds. The pistol ball had glanced around his head.

The Conways were from Maysville originally, but came to Bourbon eighteen months ago from T. G. Meggin's farm near Cynthiana. They were orderly citizens and were held in the highest esteem. Craig said he had killed seven persons and intended to kill that whole family. He is known to have killed his mother-in-law. He has always been known as a desperate fellow, and was a brother of Charlie Craig, now under sentence of death in Cincinnati.

KILLING BABIES IN KANSAS CITY.

Exposure of the Management of the Foundlings' Home in That City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—[Special.]—The facts regarding the closing of the Foundlings' Home have just leaked out. The home was backed by some of the best people socially and financially in Kansas City, but was under, as matron, the care of a Mrs. Hinks, who, in caring for from fifteen to nineteen babies, only employed two nurses, one being for day duty and one for night. During the time intervening between June 28 and July 13 there were thirteen dead babies taken from the home and buried at the expense of the city. They all died of cholera infantum. When the number of babes in the home had been reduced to five the institution closed its doors. Since the closing up on July 16 the remaining children have been lost to the public view, and how many of them are yet alive cannot be determined. Mary Smith, who for two weeks was a nurse at the home, was found tonight lying in a ward at the City Hospital. She told a tale at great variance with that circulated by the matron of the home. The latter said the deaths were caused by unwholesome water, a bad sewer, and other like reasons. Mary Smith said the babies were starved and uncared for. Each morning and evening, she said, Mrs Hinks would buy a gallon of milk and after diluting it with water dispensed it to fourteen babies. The other two of the sixteen then in the home were given a mixture of condensed milk and water. The nurse was never allowed to lift a child from the cradle in which it lay day after day. A physician called and looked at the children twice a week. One child died on a Saturday and the city undertaker was not notified until the following Monday.

GOV. PATTISON READY TO APPEAR.

He Sends a Letter Stating This Fact to the Councilmanic Committee.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 26.—Gov. Pattison returned here from the encampment at Mount Gretna late Friday night, and yesterday sent the following letter to the Councilmanic investigating committee in Philadelphia, indicating his readiness to appear before that body when desired:

Dear Sir: I am informed that July 22, 1891, the committee of which you are Chairman mailed me a letter in which I was requested to appear at a meeting of our committee to be held in Philadelphia Friday, July 24, at 3 o'clock p. m. Your letter has not yet reached me, probably because of some misunderstanding as to the delivery of mails at the encampment at Mount Gretna, where I was in the discharge of official duties from July 22 to July 24 inclusive. I regret that anything delayed or interfered with the delivery of the letter to me. Referring to the request which I understand the letter contained I desire to state that it will give me pleasure to be present at any meeting of the committee which may be held upon reasonable notice as to the time and place of such meeting. I requested the Attorney-General to state this fact at the meeting of the committee yesterday, and I am informed that it was done. I will feel obliged if you will advise me of the date of future meetings of your committee.
ROBERT E. PATTISON.

FEVER INCREASING AT VERA CRUZ.

The British Consul a Victim—News from Vera Cruz.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 26.—Yellow-fever is increasing at Vera Cruz. Banter, British Consul there, has died.

Gov. José Ceballos of this district is proceeding against gamblers, and forbids the circulation of all foreign lottery tickets, including those of the States of this republic which were considered responsible. The Governor says he will not permit bull-fighting.

It is fashionable now to accuse government officials of receiving bribes when irresponsible concessionaires are unable to fulfill their obligations, but steps will be taken to stop this. Today a prominent official sued a heavy concessionaire for libel. The trial of the case will excite widespread interest.

Gen. Pedro Barana is dead.

The harbor improvement at Tampico is far advanced toward completion.

The Monterey and Gulf railway will be inaugurated to the port Sept. 16.

TAHITI IS NOW A FRENCH COLONY.

Effect of a Contract of Annexation Made with King Pomare.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—Tahiti is now a French colony, owned by France, except for individual rights, and entirely under French government. This news arrived yesterday by the barkentine City of Pafeete, and was embodied in an announcement of King Pomare V., the last of his dynasty. King Pomare died June 15, aged 52 years. The islands were annexed to France in 1880, and for this, it is stated, King Pomare received $12,000. By the terms of annexation royalty ceases to exist with King Pomare's death, and no King can succeed him. The heir apparent, Prince Hinoii, was placated by a gift of 12,000 francs.

A number of survivors from the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalia have been on the beach at Tahiti for over a year.

HOWELL, JEWETT & CO. INVOICED.

Real Estate, Stock, and Material, $108,764.95—Took Eleven Days.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 26.—[Special.]—H. C. Solomon, agent of the First National Bank of Chicago, yesterday completed the work of invoicing the Howell, Jewett & Co. lumber yard in this city. The yard, including the real estate, stock, and all material on hand, invoices $108,764.95. The real estate is valued at $25,000. The outstanding accounts will aggregate $25,000. It took Mr. Solomon and a dozen clerks eleven days to make the invoice. The attorneys interested in the failure of the Howells decline to state what the next move will be.

Restoring Old Gypsum Prices.

FORT DODGE, Ia., July 26.—[Special.]—The price war which has been raging between the gypsum stucco mills of the West has come to an end. A combine has been formed which regulates prices, and all mills will hereafter quote their product at the same figures. Two years ago stucco sold from $6 to $8 a ton. During the war it sold as low as $2.50, at which price all the mills claim to have lost money. Now the old prices are restored.

ILL WORDS FOR SPRINGER

HE IS CATALOGUED WITH ANIMALS OF PREY BY FELLOW-CITIZENS.

They Also Say That His Education Has Been Neglected and That He Is Not Liberal—Failure of an Attempt to Indorse Him for Speaker—Unpleasantness Between Friends—Clarkson Scorns the Chairmanship—The Coming Convention—Politics in General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—There is a suspicion that Mr. Springer is "working" the Illinois Republican Association in order to make his Speakership candidacy popular among the Democratic Congressmen to whom he must look for support. Several weeks ago President Dan Ray offered a resolution indorsing Springer. The Illinois Legislature had done this unanimously and President Ray thought it would be a graceful thing from the Illinois Association in Washington and might help on the World's Fair to have Springer as Speaker. Some of the members objected that it was not their business to indorse Democrats, as they were organized for the special purpose of fighting the Bourbons. Besides they charged that President Ray wanted to make himself solid with Springer.

At the first meeting no action was taken, and last night the resolution came up again. The meeting was stormy. The opposition to the Springer indorsement seemed overwhelming, and was led by Maj. Alden and Lee Utterly. They offered resolutions in which Mr. Springer was designated as a hyena, an illiterate man, and the meanest man that ever represented Illinois. The conservative element condemned this as undignified and unfit to come from gentlemen, and introduced as many parliamentary motions as they could possibly offer. Lester Robinson, a colored man, wished the meeting to indorse "Tom" Reed, the greatest Republican of the times. Speeches were made by Maj. Alden, Judge Ross, Gen. Ban, J. L. Magie, and others. Col. J. M. Stone, an old veteran on a crutch, and a Mr. Starks had an altercation, and the old veteran raised his crutch, but friends interfered. The wrangle continued until midnight and ended in a general swamp of the belligerents, as Chairman Ray adjourned the meeting without putting the question.

Judge Ross in the confusion had offered a resolution indorsing Gen. Tom Henderson, but he withdrew it on the understanding that the Utterly Anti-Springer resolution was also withdrawn. It was long after midnight when the meeting broke up, and the members were not clear just what the parliamentary situation was. The majority knew that Springer hadn't been indorsed and that satisfied them, though the resolution will be the first order of business at the August meeting. Probably President Ray will not present it then. The row is stirring up plenty of interest among the Illinoisans. Springer will probably get copies of the Utterly resolutions printed and send marked copies to the Democratic Congressmen.

CLARKSON WILL HAVE NONE OF IT.

Too Little Glory in the Republican Chairmanship—The Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Quay has written two letters saying he will resign from the Chairmanship of the National Republican committee and from the committee itself at the meeting of the Executive committee in Philadelphia Wednesday. These letters have been shown to those who will attend that meeting. They know that Quay sometimes fools the public, but that he does not change his mind when once made up and they think he has really decided to step out. It is said here that his getting off the National committee entirely is to prevent any misunderstanding of his motives. From the point of view taken his friends he has withstood the fire of the enemy and can now go out of his own accord. The Executive committee has no power to accept or decline the resignation. It can pass resolutions complimentary to Quay and call a meeting of the National committee to act on the resignation. This it will undoubtedly do.

By the resignation of Quay Vice-Chairman Clarkson becomes Acting Chairman until the full committee meets, and he will preside at that gathering. The meeting will be called for late in October or early in November. The purpose of this will be twofold—to elect a new Chairman and to fix the time and place for holding the next National convention. The practice of the Republican conventions requires that the National committee shall fix the date and locality six months ahead. There is a general sentiment in favor of holding next year's convention some time in May. If this is to be, the National committee cannot put off its meeting until December, as it has heretofore done. Quay is for an early convention, as are most of the men who managed the campaign in 1888. He has, however, told his friends that he will not have anything to say in the matter, as he expects the Pennsylvania State Central committee to fill his place by the time the committee meets. It is barely possible that his colleagues on the Executive committee may persuade him to keep his membership in the national organization, though he resign the Chairmanship, yet in both the letters he has written Mr. Quay has plainly stated his purpose of resigning both places.

Col. Dudley will probably resign as Treasurer at Wednesday's meeting. His intention to resign is settled, but some causes have prevailed to leave it an open question whether he would retire now or wait until the meeting of the full committee. The latest advice is that he will keep Quay company. Col. Dudley is not in point of fact a member of the National committee. John C. New is Indiana's member. The Treasurer is usually taken from the outside and then made a part of the campaign machinery.

As to the successor of Quay the next few months may have to develop one. Clarkson surprised his friends here by bluntly telling them that it was an empty honor for which he did not care to be looked upon as a candidate. He explained that the National committee would be reconstituted by the next convention and that the Presidential candidate would name the Chairman. In the interim from next November to May or June Quay's successor would have nothing to do beyond arranging the details of the convention, and the abuse to which he would be subjected by the management and Democratic press would hardly be compensated for by the brief elevation. For himself Mr. Clarkson said he found the work of the Republican League congenial and preferred to give his time to it. Sam Fessenden, the convention member of the committee, has been suggested, but he promptly vetoed the suggestion. Attention has also been drawn to Gen. Alger of Michigan as an outsider who might fill the bill, but he has emphatically let it be known that he was not seeking Chairmanships and did not care to be sought out for such positions.

The signs are that Chicago may have to make more of a fight for the convention than was the case the last time. The superior claims of the city are admitted, but this will not keep other towns from reaching out and trying to take the convention in. Mike De Young has notified his colleagues on the committee that the Pacific coast will make a bid in behalf of San Francisco, which will be of the most fetchy sort. Some staid Quaker City Republicans have a queer notion that the Republican national gatherings ought to swing Eastward again, and they are going to begin soon to think about asking the convention for Philadelphia. If the Ohio Republicans carry the State this fall by a good majority Cincinnati will put in a modest claim. Minneapolis has been sprouting convention sentiment for three years past, and Omaha threatens to make itself heard.

McCune Makes Predictions.

DALLAS, Tex., July 26.—[Special.]—Dr. C. W. McCune, editor of the *National Economist* and recognized leader of the Farmers' Alliance, stopped over here tonight. He said that if the Subtreasury scheme or something embracing its underlying principles is not conceded by the old parties a third party will be in the field for the next Presidential campaign. He denies that the Texas Alien Land law is the child of the Alliance, and asserts that the financial domination of New York City will be broken up to the advantage of Chicago and other cities. The Alliance in this State has assumed all the fervor and devotion of a new religion. Alliance camp-meetings are being held everywhere, at which Alliance hymn-books are distributed and the proceedings of which are opened and closed with prayer. Sometimes a speaker will hold his audience four hours.

All They're Worth.

The Mayor of Philadelphia receives [illegible] a year, the Mayor of New York receives [illegible].

WHAT MR. WEGG MAY DO.

TWO POSSIBLE LINES OF ACTION ARE OPEN TO HIM.

He Can Either Proceed Under the Last Northern Pacific Ordinance Passed or Hold the Old Measure to Be Valid—St. Bernard Commandery Drill Corps Off for Canada—Officer Nordrum's Adventure—W. W. Jones Was in Chicago Saturday.

Notwithstanding President Wegg's reported reluctance to proceed under the Northern Pacific ordinance passed by the Council last Monday evening, there is said to be little doubt that he will do so. He may not formally accept the ordinance in the name of his company. He may deem it wise to proceed under the old ordinance, holding that to be valid and regular. The Mayor, it is understood, agrees with him as to that, and it is not improbable that he may get a permit to go on with the construction of his lines under it. Anyway, Mr. Wegg has plenty of time in which to act. The Mayor has not yet signed the Northern Pacific ordinance passed last Monday and he may not sign it at all. That being the case it cannot become a law until the Council convenes Sept. 14. Until the Mayor signs the ordinance it would be premature to accept it, because the ordinance will not be law until then, or until Sept. 16.

These facts, rather than Mr. Wegg's objection to the five-cent suburban fare clause and the alleged failure to conclude negotiations with the Baltimore and Ohio, explain why Mr. Wegg has not accepted the ordinance.

The Mayor, it is reported, has taken the ordinance with him to his vacation retreat, but he will hardly sign it there. He said before going away: "I have signed one ordinance already for the Northern Pacific. I am not going to sign another which is practically the same." Thus that phase of the question rests.

That the Northern Pacific intends to proceed under some one or other of its ordinances is indicated by the fact that Commissioner Aldrich left instructions with his department for the preparation of plans for the Taylor street approach and for modifications of the Ogden avenue-Campbell avenue approaches to the Ogden avenue viaduct before his departure. Work on both will proceed under the ordinances, and the plans will probably be perfected today, when Mr. Aldrich returns.

KNIGHTS BOUND FOR CANADA.

The Drill Corps of St. Bernard Commandery Off for Hamilton, Ont.

The drill corps of the St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar, accompanied by a number of members of the commandery, left over the Grand Trunk line at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Hamilton, Ont., in response to an invitation of the Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory No. 3, Knights Templar, and the Thirteenth Battalion Band of Hamilton. The Sir Knights had been provided with two handsome Pullman drawing-room cars, and the Knights, with the women accompanying them, will go through direct and without change of cars.

The members of the drill corps, in uniform, met at their headquarters, No. 187 Kinzie street, at 2 o'clock, marching to the depot to the music of the First Regiment Drum and Bugle Corps. 'Buses were provided for the women.

In the line of march were the following officers and members: Eminent Sir L. L. Wadsworth, President; Eminent Sir H. G. Purinton, Commandant; Frank C. Roundy, First Lieutenant; George D. Eddy, Second Lieutenant; A. M. Eddy, First Sergeant; S. D. Simpson, Second Sergeant; R. I. Leonard, Surgeon; J. S. Pettit, Quartermaster; C. C. Offerman, Commissary.

First Section—R. L. Leonard, Chief; F. R. De Land, James Myers, John Saalek, R. E. Pohle, W. R. Hartley, C. R. Lott.

Second Section—William Johnston, Chief; J. S. Roe, F. R. Sherrard, B. Meuser, Phillip Lotz, C. A. Haas, William Sharp.

Third Section—C. B. Plattenburg, Chief; G. S. French, H. O. Shepard, John May, William Dart, C. A. Loomis, Chris Offerman.

Fourth Section—C. P. Miller, Chief; W. L. Householder, E. Gehrke, W. T. Fuller, George Heidig, Frank Steers, L. C. Rauth.

Standard Guard—Lewis Wadsworth, Francis Chaffee, William Rankin.

Grand Captain of the Guard, A. McClelland; Standard Bearer, E. B. Gould; Warder, Adam H. Johnson; and Sir Knights David Hogg, John Arndt, William Olive, William Stevenson, Thomas Cromlish, H. S. Brackett, E. H. Hughes, and Theodore Salzman accompanied the drill corps.

During the trip the Knights will visit Niagara Falls, Toronto, and the Muskoka Lakes, and on their return many will stop in Detroit to attend the National Encampment of the G. A. R. A handsomely printed program giving the daily itinerary was presented each member of the party.

The St. Bernard Drill Corps holds the championship of the United States and Canada over all Knights Templar corps, and it has a standing challenge to the commanderies of the country. The championship banner offered at the triennial conclave in Chicago in 1880 and awarded the Rapier Commandery of Indianapolis, in which contest the State commanderies were barred from competition, was captured afterwards in a competitive drill in Indianapolis in 1882. The Chicago corps defeated the Rapiers a year later, and under the rules held the banner up to competition for three years, but no commandery saw fit to contest the claim. It holds the championship cup offered to the best drilled commandery in attendance at the triennial conclave in San Francisco.

OFFICER NORDRUM'S ADVENTURE.

There Are Two Sides to It and These Differ Materially.

Detective Charles Nordrum, the hero of many an escapade, met with another adventure yesterday morning, and as it involves the liberty of one or more persons two stories are told of the affair.

At the Central Station it is told that Nordrum was walking south on Clark street, and when he arrived at the alley between Randolph and Washington streets one of two men approached him from behind and pulled the officer's revolver from his pocket and threw it into a basement. It was discharged as it fell. Officer Nordrum turned on his assailant and struck him a stunning blow in the face with his fist. He grabbed both his men and landed them in the police station.

A large crowd had been attracted by the sound of the shooting and it was at first thought that the officer had shot a man. The two men gave fictitious names.

Eye-witnesses of Nordrum's adventure tell quite a different story. They say that he broke up a game of "craps" in Calhoun place, near Madison street, and arrested a pedestrian who had nothing to do with the game. Three or four cabmen were engaged in the game on the pavement when a tall, corpulent man who was passing stopped to watch the proceedings. He had been there but a moment when Detective Nordrum came up behind him and pushed him over the head of one of the players who was seated on the pavement in front of him. The tall man gathered himself up and in no mild terms demanded of the detective what he meant. A scuffle ensued in which Nordrum drew his revolver and placing it at the tall man's breast subdued him. In the meantime the fellows who were engaged in the game fled. Nordrum then started out of the alley with his man, who was still protesting against the treatment. This seemed to anger Nordrum, who drew his revolver and discharged it somewhere in the vicinity of his prisoner's ear. The tall man was taken to the armory and booked for disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. He gave his name as William Murran.

SAYS W. W. JONES IS NOT MISSING.

A Friend of the Labor Man Declares His Alleged Disappearance a Hoax.

According to Mrs. Eliza Keller, who has a boarding-house at No. 14 Eldridge court, W. W. Jones, the labor agitator and lecturer, and Labor Union candidate for Governor in 1888, has by no means disappeared. Mrs. Keller said Mr. Jones took dinner with her no longer ago than Saturday and left the same afternoon, saying he would return Friday or Saturday of this week.

While Mr. Jones was proprietor of the Chicago *Express*, from January to October, 1890, he, with his wife and adopted child Lulu, had rooms at No. 14 Eldridge court. Mrs. Keller said yesterday that her little daughter Bessie had been in almost constant correspondence with Lulu Jones, and that only Friday she received a letter from Lulu at Normal, Ill., where she lived with her parents. Mrs. Keller thought the story was a hoax, manufactured by Mr. Jones' political enemies. She said: "Mr. and Mrs. Jones are nice old people, and I do not believe there is any trouble between them; besides, when Mr. Jones was here he was as well dressed as ever, and did not look poor."

Mr. Jones left Chicago last November, when he sold the Chicago *Express* to S. F. Norton, and since that time he has been lecturing on temperance and the new labor party.

Mr. Norton is of the opinion that Mr. Jones is not in Chicago at all, but at Champaign. Samuel Leavitt, at present the editor of the *Express*, said that Mr. Jones had bought that paper about the time he became candidate for Governor on the Union Labor ticket in 1888, and that he soon went through all the money he had in following out his large ideas on the prohibition and greenback question. F. J. Schulte, the publisher, who knew Mr. Jones while on the *Express*, had not heard of him since last fall.

THE GATES WERE NOT LOWERED.

An Avoidable Railroad-Crossing Accident—Other Casualties Yesterday.

Owing to the carelessness or culpable negligence of the flagman of the Rock Island railroad at the Polk street crossing John Falkenburg was struck by a switch engine in charge of Engineer Briggs yesterday morning about 7:30 o'clock, and he now lies at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital suffering from a fractured hip. Falkenburg was driving across the tracks, the gates not having been put down, when the engine crashed into his rig, completely demolishing it and badly wounding the horse. Falkenburg was thrown to the ground and his hip was badly fractured, though a companion—Max Cohen—sprang from the buggy and escaped uninjured. A number of people who live in the neighborhood, two of whom saw the accident, say they didn't see the flagman about the place at all, and they declare it a crime to have flagmen who are so careless that they allow people to go on the tracks when they are paid to put down the gates and prevent such accidents.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon as Mrs. John Coley of Lake Bluff and her two children, together with Mrs. Robert Coley of this city, were riding in a carriage in Lake Bluff, their horse became unmanageable and overturned the buggy. Mrs. John Coley was badly injured. She was removed to her home. The others escaped injury.

Peter Schafer, 55 years old, and living at No. 5615 State street, was thrown from a wagon at State and Sixty-seventh streets yesterday afternoon by the horse running away and sustained serious internal injuries. He was removed to his home.

IMPORTS ITALIANS THROUGH CHARITY

David Falone Explains His Violation of the Contract-Labor Law.

The government authorities believe a padrone system exists in Chicago, and that for some time there has been an organized effort here to evade the alien contract-labor law.

Enough documentary evidence has been collected to lead them to believe that David Falone, an Italian, living at No. 337 Desplaines street, has been sending tickets to his countrymen and that they have arrived in Chicago and have from here been taken to Cherokee, Ia., and employed by one Cosima, a railroad boss. Falone was arrested Saturday afternoon and examined before District Attorney Milchrist.

Yesterday afternoon Falone was found at his home on Desplaines street and asked about the matter. A plump little Italian signorita was called to act as interpreter, and through her agency Falone admitted that he had sent a number of friends of his in Italy money or tickets to come to this country, and when they arrived had sent them on to Cherokee, where they were employed by Casima. He also said that he had sent tickets to the three Italians who are now detained in New York pending an investigation of the matter. Falone said that Antonio Tomagetti, a cousin who was at Cherokee, had told him to send the men to Cherokee, as Casima had work for them.

Falone admitted that much, but said there was no combination, and that he did not get any pay for furnishing men. According to his statements he is a charitably disposed person, who out of a salary of $1.75 a day supports a family and saves enough to send tickets to his countrymen to bring them to America. He says when they have worked in America for a time they pay him back the price of the ticket. Falone will have a further examination before the District Attorney today.

MET IN BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Theatrical Mechanics' Association Begins Its Sessions in Chicago.

Twenty-nine lodges were represented at the biennial convention of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association, which began its three-days' session at the Madison Street Theater yesterday. The convention is composed of the grand lodge or governing body of the association of the United States. Important changes in the by-laws and constitution are to be considered and officers for the next two years will be chosen.

The latter event will be an interesting one. Several candidates are trying their paces for the Presidency. Thomas J. Bent of Chicago is the present chief officer, but the constitution bars him from a second term. The Far West and New York City are the leading candidates.

At yesterday's session credentials were examined and Mr. Bent, the retiring President, read the annual address. After dinner the Reception committee of the Chicago lodge took the sixty delegates in charge. They were driven through the parks and to Thielmann's Gardens. There lunch was served and early in the evening the party returned to the Sherman House.

Thomas J. Bent, the retiring Grand President, has been connected with Chicago theaters for twenty-five years. He originated and still manages many of the calcium effects. He was a charter member of Chicago lodge. The last two years have been more than usually prosperous ones for the order, and the present convention hopes to leave its mark by instituting one or two new lodges.

The only committees so far appointed are: Press—Thomas J. Bent, C. E. B. Tyler, James McCurdy. Credentials—William E. Meredith, Toronto; T. G. Sauter, Chicago; J. G. Williams, New York.

THROWS SUSPICION ON OUTSIDERS.

The President of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange Talks of Combines.

Regarding the rumor to the effect that there is a combine among members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange to advance the price on large contracts, Joseph Downey, President of the exchange, said: "I don't believe there is anything in it. I have been in the contracting business here for a quarter of a century, and I could never find a combine from which I could make any money. I am now out of competitive work, for my contracts will keep me busy for two years. I do not think there is any pool among the carpenters, bricklayers, or iron men. They are the heaviest contractors. While I do not believe there is any combine in our exchange there may be among the new contractors who have drifted into the city lately from St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, and Minneapolis. They were drawn here by the World's Fair. They have secured almost every contract on that enterprise. Chicago contractors have paid liberally to the World's Fair, but they have been given but one contract of any size, and that is one on carpenter work.

"It is very queer that these home contractors who have built Chicago have been considered good enough to build a city which in its architectural solidity and beauty is the talk of the Nation, but cannot get a show in World's Fair work. They have bid on it only to get left. There may be a combine between contractors from St. Paul, Omaha, and other cities. None of those men belong to any of our organizations, but they appear to get the work ahead of our boys. There may be a combine among them."

ENJOYED BOTH WEATHER AND PARKS

Thousands of Persons Spend a Pleasant Day Out of Doors.

The pleasant weather of yesterday drew the people to the parks. The great crowds which thronged Lincoln Park were entertained in the afternoon by a concert by Johnny Hand's orchestra. The antics of the animals pleased the children and the amateur boat races were generously cheered. Thousands poured down into Jackson and Washington Parks and many curiosity-seekers returned from the World's Fair site because they could not obtain admission.

Douglas Park was well filled and its pretty floral display found many admirers. At Garfield Park the lakes were covered with boats, the drives filled with stylish West Side turnouts, and the loitering places well crowded. Many were the picnicking parties at Humboldt Park, and its conservatories, with their wealth of rare plants and flowers, were crowded the whole day long.

The many West-Siders who strolled into Union Park were protesting because no band concerts were given there and declaring that these concerts were given not where they were easily accessible, but only at parks reached by rides on street cars. Altogether the day was pleasantly enjoyed in the parks. It was estimated by a Park Commissioner that 100,000 people basked in their shades yesterday.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Purchased an Atlas of 1573.

C. F. Gunther has received from George W. Perrigo of Hanover, Ind., a copy of Orletius' "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum." It is an atlas published in 1573, and containing maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, the Holy Land, and North America. The map of the latter country is inaccurate, without any trace of the Great Lakes or the Gulf of Mexico. The book is a folio containing fifty-two maps, richly colored by hand and embellished with cuts and figures, indicative of the manner and customs of the people of that day. The text is in Latin. The drawings are bold and clear cut. The maps of the Holy Land are the most elaborate and are embellished with biblical scenes. The atlas is perfect in every way, except the title page, which is somewhat mutilated. The book was published by the Ortelius Bros. at Amerstam. While the work is rare, there are probably a number of copies extant, and it was only purchased by Mr. Gunther to add to his collection of maps and atlases.

Was the Arrest Unwarranted?

Early yesterday morning William Beaumeister, a night watchman at the Fulton Street Market, and William Snyder, a saloon-keeper, were sitting on the corner of Fulton and Peoria streets when they were accosted by Officer Cunningham of the Desplaines Street Station. The officer inquired what they were doing, and Beaumeister took offense at his interference. Officer Cunningham was outside the limits of his beat, and the night-watchman defied arrest. The officer finally locked him up and Beaumeister declares he will carry the matter before Chief McClaughry and demand an investigation.

A Baggagemaster's Sudden Death.

Eugene Norton, a baggagemaster on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, running between Chicago and Crestline, O., was found dead in bed at his home, No. 358 West Randolph street, yesterday morning. He had been in ill-health for the last two years, and when he arrived at the Union Depot Saturday afternoon he complained of feeling bad. An inquest will be held this morning to determine the cause of death. Norton was 45 years old and married. He had been running into Chicago for ten years.

Ran Across a Fugitive.

Saturday night the police here received a telegram from the authorities at Columbus, Ind., ordering the arrest of A. W. Dillon, wanted there for embezzling some money from a prominent coal company. Early this morning officers of the Central Station arrested a man at Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue whose appearance tallied with the description of Dillon. He was taken to the Central Station, where he confessed he was the man wanted.

Printing Houses Not to Be Sold.

Principals of the three big printing houses which have been mentioned of late as about to pass into the hands of an English syndicate vigorously deny the truth of the story. Mr. Andrew McNally of Rand, McNally & Co. said that such talk was nonsensical and was simply a revival of the old English syndicate story which had been published some time ago. He said the story was entirely without foundation.

Special Services Held.

There were special services in the Second Baptist Church, colored, at Evanston yesterday in honor of the reopening of the church, which was closed a month ago for repairs. A sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. Jenkins of Indianapolis in the morning, and at the afternoon service the Rev. W. M. Doutch of the Hermann Baptist Church, Chicago, spoke. One hundred dollars was contributed toward reducing the indebtedness of the church.

Hammered Him with a Cane.

E. J. McMillan, 76 years old, entered Charles Catalono's bathing establishment and requested the proprietor to give him a bath, in payment for which he offered a receipt for the cure of rheumatism. Mr. Catalono objected and demonstrated his feelings by striking McMillan on the head with a cane. McMillan secured a warrant for his arrest, and the case will be heard before Justice Glennon today.

Bakers Talk of a Strike.

The cake and confectionery bakers of the city talk of striking next May. Three hundred of the 500 are union men. They want to be allowed to board where they please instead of with their employers; want 50 cents an hour for overtime; a reduction of hours from twelve daily and object to the employment of boys at small wages to take the places of regular bakers.

Services in Timmerman's Opera-House.

The Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams preached to a large audience in Timmerman's Opera-House last night in the interest of the Butcher and Grocery Clerks' Association. His text was Psalm civ., 24. The services were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brittain. A select choir furnished the music.

The Bi-Chloride of Gold Club.

The Chicago branch of the Bi-Chloride of Gold club of Dwight will meet Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in club room 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Officers of the parent club will attend and the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws will report.

Raided a Poker Game.

Early yesterday morning a poker game was raided on the second floor of No. 210 State street and four young men were locked up at Harrison Street Station. Soon afterward Dr. Gaynor of the above number appeared and furnished bail.

Items.

It is announced that a Republican German morning daily paper will be issued Sept. 1. Joseph Bruecker of the *National Zeitung* will be the editor.

Officers at Grand Crossing last evening took the body of an unknown man from the lake at the foot of Sixty-seventh street. The body was badly decomposed and had evidently been in the water two or three weeks. He appeared to be about 50 years of age and was well dressed. The body was taken to Vail's morgue in Grand Crossing.

IT WAS NEWPORT'S BANNER SUNDAY.

Excursionists by the Thousands—Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt's Ball—Society News.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—[Special.]—Newport was invaded today by excursionists, no less than 18,000 coming from Boston over the Old Colony railroad. Six hundred excursionists also arrived from Providence and vicinity. The electric cars, the omnibus drivers and hackmen had all the business they could attend to, and it proved to be the banner Sunday of the season. The transient business was a blessing to the hotels as well. The weather was all that could be desired, and tonight every seat at the Casino was occupied. The attraction was the usual Sunday night concert. It was a great success. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt said this afternoon that she had decided to give a ball at "Rough Point" Aug. 11, and that Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott would give one of her four lectures on art at her house instead of at that of her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Aug. 24.

Mr. F. P. Vinton, the artist, and wife are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce.

Today's arrivals at the Ocean House include Mrs. A. P. Schack, Dr. J. E. Heynembourg, and A. W. Hester of Chicago; J. E. Downey of Pueblo, Colo.; Allen Johnson of Denver, Robert Smith of Toledo.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—[Special.]—Benjamin Deacon, R. W. Hare, and the Rev. Thomas Bowman of Chicago are registered at the Ocean Hotel.

An Unpatriotic Canine.

A sensible dog, at Auburn, Me., regularly disappears to the country July 3, and doesn't come back until the racket is over.

TURNERS TAKE A DAY OFF

AN ENJOYABLE DAY PASSED AT OGDEN'S GROVE.

Various Contests of Skill and Endurance Indulged In and Prizes Awarded to the Successful Competitors—Five Thousand Chicago Bohemians Attend a Picnic at Pregler's Grove—The Cigarmaker Union's Treasury Enriched by the Picnic at Clybourn Park—Other Picnics.

Lovers of sport who attended the annual picnic of the Turnverein Vorwärts yesterday at Ogden's Grove were treated to an exciting exhibition of athletics in the contests for gold medals by members of the various Turner societies in Chicago. There were two series of medals, each series having a first, second, and third prize. The first series was awarded to the three receiving the highest number of points in running high far jump, putting thirty-pound shot, and pole-vaulting. The second series to those securing the highest number of points in running high-jump, hop, step, and jump, and lifting 112-pound dumbbells.

In the first series the best running high-far jump was 4 feet 4 inches high and 10 feet 6 inches wide, and was made by B. Ludwig, A. Lathamus, E. Goetz, and H. Hess. J. Nürnberger of the Lincolns put the shot 23 feet and carried off the honors in that contest. E. Goetz and F. Hess of the Chicago Turngemeinde vaulted 9 feet 4 inches. The medals in the first series were awarded, first to F. Hess of the Chicago Turngemeinde, 45½ points; second to Henry Krofts of the Vorwaerts, 39 5-6 points; third to Henry Lorch, 39 points.

In the second series E. Geotz, B. Ludwig, and S. Lathumus cleared the bar in the running high jump at 5 feet 2 inches. R. Dreyer of the Chicago Turngemeinde cleared 38 feet 4 inches in the hop, step, and jump. J. Nürnberger of the Lincolns shoved the 112-pound dumbbells sixteen times into the air. The medals were awarded, first to E. Geotz of the Chicago Turgeimande, 22 11-12 points; second to R. Dreyer of the Chicago Turngemeinde, 21 5-6 points; third to J. Nürnberger of the Lincolns, 21¾ points. Judges, Prof. Eckhert, Fred Brazius, and Fred Rhein.

During the afternoon and evening dancing was indulged in, music being furnished by Fischer's military band. A novel display of fireworks was given in the evening which was witnessed by over 2,000 people.

BOHEMIANS TURN OUT EN MASSE.

All the Societies in Chicago Join in the Monster Picnic at Pregler's Grove.

Two thousand Bohemians assembled at the Bohemian Hall on Eighteenth street yesterday morning to parade to the Northwestern depot and attend the Bohemian national picnic, which was held at Pregler's Grove. The Bohemian Turner societies were represented by 600 men. The following organizations were in line:

Bohemian Sharpshooters, Knights of George Washington, Bohemian Turners, Bvadicky Soldiers, Bohemian Typographical Union, Woodworkers' Union, Grand Lodge of Illinois, Vernost Lodge, No. 8, Praha Lodge, No. 13, Rovanost Lodge, No. 14, Jungmun, No. 20, George Poderbrattky Lodge, No. 24, Prarda Lodge, No. 37, Rip Lodge, No. 41, Vysihrad Lodge, No. 48, George Washington Lodge, No. 66, Cestodelansky Lodge, No. 73, James A. Garfield Lodge, No. 90, Cesta Koruna Lodge, No. 107, Bvatri Svohodz, No. 148, Lipunz Lodge, No. 161, Grand Lodge of C. S. P. O., Vaclar Lodge No. 23, Jungman Lodge No. 37, Cesko Delucky Lodge No. 33, Thomas Payne Lodge No. 36, George Washington Lodge Q. Q. C. S. B. P., Jed Lodge No. 19, Order of Foresters, Court Ceskyhr No. 24, Court Ceska Korman No. 27, Court Schmara No. 218, and Court Praha No. 249.

Following the parade was a line of twenty-five carriages containing the families of the men in line. At the Northwestern Depot six special trains with ten cars each awaited them and conveyed them to Irving Park, where a large number of wagons took the pleasure-seekers, numbering nearly 5,000, to Pregler's Grove. The day was all that could be desired. The usual fakers and merry-go-rounds were on the ground, and they succeeded fairly well in amusing the little ones. Beer was the chief beverage, but no quarrels or serious fights occurred. Two bands of music kept the young folks busy dancing and played everything from a Bohemian polka to the latest Oxford, but the old people would only appear on the dance floor when their old-time dances were played. The time for going home came too quickly, it seemed to all, and the general verdict was that the day had been pleasantly spent.

CIGARMAKERS MAKE MERRY.

They and Their Friends Enjoy a Day's Outing at Clybourn Park.

Eight carloads of cigarmakers and their friends left the Wisconsin Central depot early yesterday morning for a day's outing at Clybourn Park. It was the day set for the picnic of the members of Union No. 14, and the Arrangement committee's Chairman, Alexander Wilson, watched the hundreds of people board the cars and smilingly thought of the dollars that would go into the union's depleted treasury. At the park there were games of all kinds and good music as an accompaniment. Those who preferred a study of the doctrine of chances when coupled with a bit of skill tried the cane-rack and the shooting galley, while those who took their chances straight tried the wheel of fortune. A new-fashioned toboggan slide, by which one rides up hill as easily as down, was the star attraction of the grounds. Then there were lean men's races, fat men's races, and young men's races.

The prizes were of considerable value, and included clothing and one or two silver watches. One prize that carried the impress of its worth on its face—a $5 gold piece—was won by M. McCashen, the union's label clerk, who distanced his competitors in the old men's race. The picnic paid well on the basis of the number of people present, and in addition there were many tickets sold for which money is yet to be received.

Railway Men at Kankakee.

The picnic for the benefit of the Railroad Brotherhood Hospital Association at Island Park on the Kankakee River yesterday was a pleasant affair. Three excursion trains, one each from Chicago, Danville, and Terre Haute, carried nearly 1,000 persons to the grounds. The day was spent in dancing, boating, and fishing. No intoxicating drinks were allowed on the grounds. A lengthy program of races was on the bill, but when the competitors were called for none came forward, and the races were declared off.

Picnic of the Sons of Hermann.

Nearly 1,000 people went to the picnic of the Sons of Hermann at Altenheim yesterday. They made a long day of it, the train leaving the city with the excursionists at an early hour and not returning until midnight. There were games of all kinds during the day and in the evening there was dancing. The time was spent pleasantly and the benevolent order will be helped by the liberal purchase of tickets.

JESUIT FATHERS MAKE A PURCHASE.

They Intend to Erect a Church in Milwaukee to Cost $250,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—The purchase last week of 190 feet of ground on Grand avenue in the name of S. H. Bodden was made for the Jesuit fathers in this city, who intend to erect thereon a handsome stone church to alone cost $250,000, besides a college building to take the place of the present Marquette College. The acquired site is between Tenth and Eleventh streets, the purchase having been made of John L. Mitchell and Winfield Smith, the aggregate price being $56,000. In building the new church the Jesuits intend to consolidate the St. Galls and Holy Name parishes now adjoining each other. Both of the old churches with their sites, and also the present Marquette College, with the entire square that it occupies on State street, are to be sold. As all are valuable properties it is expected that sufficient will be realized from the sale to not only pay for the new church and college, but also for the erection of a new and extensive parochial school, the location of which has not yet been decided.

People crossing State street bridge about 10 o'clock this morning saw an old man jump into the river from a dock near by and before assistance could reach him he had drowned. The body was soon after recovered and removed to the morgue, where it remains unidentified. It is that of a man at least 60 years of age, who was very plainly dressed.

N. P. Larson of Chicago, the seaman on the schooner Franc Miner, who so suddenly became insane aboard the schooner last Tuesday, died at the Insane Asylum today.

LIKELY TO GET THE RIGHT OF WAY.

The Baltimore and Ohio May Soon Have a Route to the World's Fair.

The right of way into the Exposition grounds by the Baltimore and Ohio over a track of its own, it is thought, will soon be granted. The men who are standing in the way may soon be brought to the conviction that it would be in the end largely to their own interests to deal reasonably with the road, which for the present, at least, has given up all negotiations with the property-owners interested. But the World's Fair Directors, who see the advantages, not to say necessity, of many avenues of communication into the grounds, have taken the matter up.

The proposed branch track of the Baltimore and Ohio is a mile in length, extending from its main track at Sixty-seventh street to the south side of Jackson Park. The line would run across acre property and seemingly would be a benefit instead of an injury to the vacant stretch. A large proportion of the needed right of way is owned by J. Irving Pearce, and he is, so a Baltimore and Ohio man said last night, the big stumbling block. His claim for damages is said to have been so exorbitant that the railroad gave up all attempts to come to an agreement with him. Other owners along the right of way waited on Dr. Willoughby, James R. Mann, Frank I. Bennett and the Third National Bank Stockholders. Dr. Willoughby is reported to have met the road in the most liberal spirit and to have taken the position that the road could not hurt his property. He owns 2,000 feet along the proposed line. Some of those property owners were most anxious to have the fair located at Jackson park.

If the World's Fair Directors, who are now trying to arrange this matter in a spirit of fairness, do not succeed it is hinted that they will close all avenues to the Fair grounds on the south side, a proceeding which, it is said, would shut out this vacant land and blight its value for the time being, at least. The Baltimore and Ohio expresses its readiness to pay reasonable and generous rent for the ground, and that, the World's Fair people think, ought to satisfy any public-spirited citizen or corporation. If the road can build the line it promises to grant to all railroads the use of its tracks from South Chicago to the Exposition grounds.

"Oh, yes, it has been definitely decided," said John Dunn, assistant to the President of the Illinois Central railroad, last night, "that a new and handsome depot is soon to be put up in the place of the present one, but I do not wish to say, with one of the newspapers, that it will excel in point of magnificence any other depot in the city."

The new depot will occupy larger space than the present one, and besides being longer will be thirty-two feet wider. This extra width is secured by agreement with the Michigan Central, which gives up a strip of its land to the east of the present depot ground. Work on the depot, Mr. Dunn says, will be commenced this fall, although the exact character has not yet been determined. With this exception everything was finally agreed upon last week between Presidents Fish of the Illinois Central and Ledyard of the Michigan Central. Besides these two roads the depot will also be used by trains of the "Big Four" and Chicago and West Michigan railroads.

"How about the Baltimore and Ohio?" was asked.

"Well, that road can also use it and get yard privileges if it accepts the conditions offered. The time for its acceptance was extended until Aug. 15, and until then it cannot be said what it will do."

"It is rumored that it has entered into a lease with the Northern Pacific."

"Of course we would probably be the last to hear of any such compact, but I do not think any final agreement has been arrived at between them."

IN VIEW OF THE NEW LABOR STATUTE.

Nebraska Railways Will Hereafter Pay by the Hour—Trouble Expected.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—[Special.]—Nebraska railway managers are arranging their plans to practically nullify the law of the late Alliance Legislature which goes into effect Aug. 1. It makes eight hours a day's work. All the companies have prepared instructions to their employés declaring that all will be employed and paid by the hour after Aug. 1. It is no secret that organized labor is opposed to this scheme, as the eight-hour measure was fostered by their representatives at the time of its consideration by the Alliance. Many of the companies expect trouble to result when their men discover what is being done. The new law enacted penalties for attempting to avoid its provisions, and it was only after consultation and legal advise that the railroad companies concluded to fight it.

On the Missouri Pacific and Burlington trouble is most likely to arise. It is generally believed that Gould's presence in the West now means that he desires to be on the ground to superintend the matter. As crops are now being handled a strike would force the roads to terms or result in great damage. The railroad employés understand the situation.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The miners employed in the Rentchler coal-mines west of here are on a strike. The mine operators, it is alleged, requested their men to sign a contract agreeing to receive their pay once a month, the same as heretofore, instead of weekly, in accordance with the new law. The men refused to sign the contract and demanded their money weekly, as prescribed by law. About seventy-five men are involved in the strike.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 26.—[Special.]—General Superintendent Peck of the Big Four arrived here this morning with fifty men chiefly yard masters from Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Delaware and passenger conductors to take the places of the thirty-eight striking switchmen. He held a consultation with the strikers, who demanded an increase of wages to the Chicago scale, which was refused and notices posted in the yards declaring all strikers discharged and forbidding them on the premises. Trouble is feared when the new force goes to work Monday morning and Mr. Peck has secured the appointment, by the Governor, of fifteen special officers. The strikers denounce the Governor and threaten to get even at the polls. They also say when the company begins to run in scab workmen there will be trouble.

SEVENTEEN HOUSES DESTROYED.

South Haven, Mich., Has the Second Disastrous Fire in Nine Months.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed seventeen business houses and residences in the southeast section of the town early this morning. Among the heaviest losers are Henry Zeedik, general store, in the rear of which the fire originated; Dr. McCrimon, grocer; Peckham, general store; Bradley & Smith, general store; George D. Pomeroy, agricultural implement store; C. B. Comstock, general store; Calvin Fletcher, store building and residence; D. B. Williams, residence; Mrs. George Hannahs, brick store building; the Grand Army and Masonic Hall, and some twenty or more of lesser importance, aggregating about $50,000, on which was very little insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and started about 2:30 this morning. The citizens turned out en masse, saving much property, but owing to a brisk northwest wind it was found impossible to stay its progress with the meager appliances at hand. This is the second disastrous fire within the last nine months, both of which might have been easily averted had the city invested in water works or even a second-class fire engine. Rebuilding will be commenced at once by several of the business firms.

VACAVILLE, Cal., July 26.—[Special.]—Fire this morning in the Blue Mountains burned over a large extent of territory. There are a large number of thriving orchards recently planted in Gates' Cañon, besides a number of residences, and, as seen from that town, the entire section seems burned over. No call for help has been made and no advice as to the extent of damage is obtainable.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 26.—Fire at Newport News last night destroyed over twenty buildings, stores, and dwellings. Estimated loss, $50,000.

TOLEDO, O., July 26.—At 9 a. m. today fire broke out in the foundry-room of the Central Chandelier company's building, destroying the greater portion of the two upper floors. The loss was chiefly on machinery and is roughly estimated at $15,000; insurance, $49,000.

Killed by a Dog.

A marvellous and horrible accident happened at a private house in Paris. The host had invited a number of friends to luncheon. A great Danish boar hound was in the room, according to custom. A guest happened to drop his napkin, and while stooping to pick it up the dog with a spring seized his throat and killed him. There was a terrible struggle to pull the beast off, but without avail.

COUNSELOR RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE DEAD

The Famous Cases in Which He Has Figured—The Obituary Record.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—Counselor Richard S. Newcombe died tonight at his residence, No. 805 Madison avenue. For many days there had been no assimilation of food, a large cancer having formed at the pyloric exit of the stomach. Mr. Newcombe had been ailing over six months, but it was not until four months ago that the physicians suspected the presence of cancer. Mr. Newcombe was born in Exeter, England, forty-seven years ago and came to New York when 16 years of age. He entered the law office of J. D. Hirsch, and at the time of his death was of the firm of Donohue, Newcombe & Cardosa. Deceased was associated with Howe and Hummel in the defense of ex-Ald. McCabe, with Benjamin F. Tracy in the defense of ex-Ald. Arthur J. McQuaid, with Judge Noah Davis in the defense of Maurice B. Flynn, and with Bourke Cockran and Howe and Hummel in the defense of Rollin M. Squire. He defended bank wrecker Simmons and Ald. Jaehne, but won most distinction in the suit brought by Miss Mary Livingston against Broker Henry Flemming. The suit was for breach of promise and betrayal, and for his fair client Mr. Newcombe secured a $75,000 verdict, the largest ever obtained in America. In the suit of Miss Fortescue in England Lord Garmoyle was also mulcted in £15,000.

Death of Hiram C. Clark.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 26.—Judge Hiram C. Clark, a well-known retired lawyer and local historian of Jamestown, N. Y., died at the Pilgrim House in Provincetown last night, aged 75 years. He was a Judge for many years during the Vigilance committee's rule in '49 in San Francisco. He had practiced in Virginia City, Toledo, Lockport, and Utica. He was Washington correspondent of California papers years ago, and for six years London correspondent of the New York *Express* and *Alta California*. He was a son of Lot C. Clark of Niagara bridge fame, and an early New York politician.

George E. Hubbard.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—Word was received here today of the sudden death at Phœnix, Ari., of George E. Hubbard, a pioneer resident of this city. He came here from Chicago in 1856 and engaged in the hardware business, serving the city as Mayor three terms. He was a prominent Mason and well known to the fraternity throughout the country.

Sir Charles Forster.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir Charles Forster, Bart., member of Parliament for Walshall, died today. He was born in 1815 and had sat for Walshall since 1852. In politics he was a Liberal in favor of home rule.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Father James J. McDermott of Springfield, Mass., has died in Paris.

Henry Emder, proprietor of the house bearing his name at Portage, Wis., died yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness.

Norman Hagerman, who was a leading dry-goods merchant in Decatur from 1878 to 1885, died at Brockville, Canada, Friday last.

John Stevens, aged 34 years, one of the best-known telegraph operators in the country and Associated Press operator in the *Evening Reporter* office, Woonsocket, R. I., died suddenly in his home in that city yesterday of heart-failure. During President Arthur's Administration he was for a time doorkeeper of the press gallery in the National House of Representatives.

Starting and Stopping.

About twice as much power is required to stop an express train as to start one.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Forecasts till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair; slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Wisconsin and Michigan, generally fair, except light showers in Upper Michigan; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in Southwest Wisconsin; variable winds.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, generally fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, light showers; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in Northern portions; at Des Moines variable winds.

For Missouri, generally fair and slightly warmer, except light showers and stationary temperature in North; variable winds.

For Kansas, generally fair and stationary temperature, except showers and slightly cooler in North; variable winds.

For Colorado, light showers; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in south; variable winds.

CHICAGO WEATHER BUREAU, CHICAGO, July 27.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for twenty-four hours ending at 7 p. m. July 27: Slightly warmer, fair weather; variable winds; warmer Tuesday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.98	84	98	S. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	68	74	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	29.92	66	74	S.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	62	66	N. W.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	72	78	W.	Fair	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.04	72	88	W.	Rain	.20
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.00	76	80	S.	Fair	....
Chicago	30.00	64	66	E.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	74	76	W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.02	64	68	N. E.	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Davenport, Ia.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Denver, Colo.	30.10	64	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	.16
Des Moines, Ia.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.00	64	70	E.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.92	80	82	S.	Fair	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.00	70	76	Calm.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	68	72	S. W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Erie, Pa.	29.98	62	66	N. W.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	84	88	S.	Fair	.24
Grand Haven, Mich.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.00	68	72	W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.92	84	84	E.	Fair	....
Huron, S. D.	30.00	72	78	S. E.	Fair	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.98	74	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	76	90	Calm.	Rain	.60
Kansas City, Mo.	30.04	76	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.02	72	78	W.	Fair	†
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.00	72	78	N. E.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.06	68	72	N.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.00	74	80	W.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.00	60	64	W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.92	58	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	†
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	76	82	N.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.00	62	66	N. E.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.88	66	74	N. W.	Clear	....
Montreal	29.86	58	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	.10
Moorhead, Minn.	29.96	72	74	W.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04	74	80	N. W.	Cl'udy	†
New Orleans, La.	30.06	80	88	S.	Fair	.88
New York City	29.94	70	76	S.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	72	78	W.	Fair	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	60	64	W.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.96	72	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.04	60	62	N. E.	Fair	....
Rapid City, S. D.	29.92	76	80	E.	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y.	....	..	..	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	74	80	W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.00	70	74	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.86	92	92	W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.00	68	72	N. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	72	78	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	74	78	E.	Fair	....
Toledo, O.	30.02	64	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	80	90	S.	Fair	....
Portland, Ore.	....	..	..	....	....	....
San Francisco	....	..	..	....	....	....

†Inappreciable.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

London—Sighted, Scandia, from New York; Belgenland and British Princess, from Philadelphia.

Boston—Arrived, Nestorian, from Glasgow.

Philadelphia—Arrived, British Prince, from Liverpool.

Queenstown—Arrived, Aurania, from New York.

Havre—Arrived, La Champagne, from New York.

New York—Arrived, La Normandie, from Havre; Gellert, from Hamburg.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER—PROPS. MARTIN, Marinette; Butlers Colin, Campbell, Carter, Ludington; Ida, E. M. Marshall, Joys, Manistee; Neff, Muskegon; Burnham, Mille, Coquin Bay; Mills, Menominee. Schrs. Badger, Leland; Ebenezer, Lena, Behm, Parker, Mars, Ludington; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Grace, Whitney, Naubinway; Clara, Magill, Stephenson, Filer, Darley, Marinette; Arundel, Manistee, Cory, Menominee; City of Cheboygan, Muscoda; South Side, Newport; York State, Manistique, Taylor, Pine Lake. Sundries—Propellers City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe; Lackawanna, New York, Seneca, Buffalo; Atlanta, Muskegon, Virginia, Milwaukee. Coal—Propeller B. P. Cross, Buffalo. Light—Propellers Cumberland, H. D. Coffinberry, Milwaukee. Towing—Propeller Perritt, Marinette.

Cleared light—Propellers Colin Campbell, Mille Coque, Joys, Manistee; Westover, Milwaukee; Prentice, Ashland; Pauly, Whitehall; New Era, Green Bay. Schooners—Ruby, Dawn, Ludington; Bliss, Milwaukee; Iver Lawson, Charlevoix; Emeline, Manistee; Judd, Perew, Robinson, Marinette; Wilbeck, Menominee. Sundries—Propellers City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe; Chicago, Manitowoc. Grain—Propellers S. C. Hall, Buffalo. Schooners Lotus, Sarnia; Verona, Crosthwaite, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners J. Burt, Melvina, A. B. Upright, Dashing Wave, India, steamer Merrimac, F. & P. M. Sailed—Steamer Manchester.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

CASEY—July 26, aged 51 years, James Casey, the beloved husband of Hanora Casey, born in County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral Tuesday, July 28, 9 a. m., from his late residence, 158 Hastings-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Memphis papers please copy.

FLEMING—Bridget Ellen Fleming, nee Dipon, July 25, at 501 42d-st., beloved wife of George Fleming, aged 37 years 7 months 25 days. Funeral Tuesday, July 28, at 10 a. m., to St. Gabriel's Church, thence to 49th-st. depot, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

KING—Dorothy Warren King, July 26, at 18 Pratt-place, aged 1 year and 10 months; daughter of McIlvain and Caroline King. Funeral private.

LANING—At Keokuk, Ia., July 25, 1891, James Laning, aged 70 years. Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. V. Cornish, 6456 Oglesby-av., Woodlawn Park, Tuesday, July 28, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery.

NORTON—July 25, 1891, Eugene Norton, baggagemaster P., F. W. & C. R. R. Funeral at his late residence, 358 West Randolph-st., Tuesday, the 28th.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE BI-chloride of Gold club of Dwight will hold its second meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Clubroom 4 Grand Pacific Hotel. Officers of the parent club will be in attendance. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws will present its report. All graduates of the Leslie E. Keeley Institute are cordially invited to be present. N. A. REED JR., Secretary.

BURNS MEMORIAL AND MONUMENT Association will meet at the Sherman House Tuesday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock, to receive report of Auditors and for the election of officers. All admirers of Robert Burns are cordially invited to be present.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB,
West Madison and Fortieth-sts.

Summer Race Meeting
OF THE
Garfield Park Club
A GREAT SUCCESS.
RACING RAIN OR SHINE
TODAY, JULY 27th,
Six Attractive Races.

Trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., for track at 8:30, 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 1:20, 1:50, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m. Trains at 1:20 and 2:15 reach the track in 15 minutes and run into grounds, stopping in rear of Grand Stand. Express trains from grounds start five and fifteen minutes after last race.
Madison-st. cable cars run from La Salle-st. to gate at grounds in 30 minutes.
Covered walks from grounds' station to grand stand. Covered walk, 1,850 feet, from Madison-st. gate to grand stand.

FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
General Admission .... 75 cents
Paddock Badges, 25c extra.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION,
35th and West 48th-sts.
ADMISSION
FREE! - FREE!
TO THE
CHICAGO
RACING ASSOCIATION
RUNNING RACES.
Five Races Today, with 54 Entries, including a Stake Race. Races start at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION
FREE! - FREE!
Illinois Central trains leave depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:15, and 1:30 p. m. Returning, first train leaves at 4:30; others after the races.
C., B. & Q. trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:55 and 1:30 p. m.

BURLINGTON PARK.
"UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE."
CHICAGO LODGE NO. 4,
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF
ELKS
At their Basket Picnic will present a recherche Open-Air Production of Shakspeare's Beautiful Pastoral Play
AS YOU LIKE IT
AT BURLINGTON PARK,
TUESDAY ...... JULY 28
This grand old comedy will be given with an unapproachable cast of well-known and popular artists, selected from an array of over 200 volunteers, including the leading lights of the profession.
ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, $1.00.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Nights at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
3d Edition Eclipses Them All. New Fun, Faces, Features
SINBAD
All the Great Premieres in America Seen at Every Performance.
IRMLER, QUALITZ, PARIS, MORANDO.
A THOUSAND NOVELTIES IN THE NEW EDITION.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK.
LAST NIGHT PERFORMANCES BY
Chas. Frohman's Comedians
In Gillette's Reigning Success,
Mr. Wilkinson's Widows
Wednesday, July 29—Special Souvenir Night, 150th Performance Wilkinson's Widows.
Monday, Aug. 3—Return of CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, opening with MEN AND WOMEN. Advance Sale Thursday.

AMPHITHEATER—Cottage Grove and 60th-st.
PAIN'S
PEERLESS PEKIN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
TICKETS AT LYON & HEALY'S.
. . . Commencing Aug. 4th performances will be given every night (weather permitting) except Sunday and Monday. . . .

HOOLEY'S.—A Prediction.
THE
COUNTY FAIR
3 Years in New York. 3d Big Month Here.
Could run in Chicago a year, but we have other attractions booked. Engagement limited.
STILL | 6 Horses in the Race. Packed Houses Nightly.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATER.
Unique, Admirable. Received Nightly With Enthusiastic Delight.
Every Night, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE BOSTON THEATER CO.
THE SOUDAN
And LOUIS JAMES.
Wed. Mat., Gala Souvenir Event.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
CHICAGO'S GRANDEST ATTRACTION.
THE PANORAMA OF THE
Battle of Gettysburg
Open Every Day from 8:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 8127.
2D AND LAST WEEK.
ERMINIE'S SUCCESS EQUALED.
"THE SHEIK" | "A PALPABLE HIT"—New comic opera by the
PAULTON OPERA CO.
By the authors of "Erminie" and "Niobe."

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
The only War Museum in America. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLEY
And the Wicked Men at Jackson Park.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

CASINO (EDEN MUSEE).
Wax Groups. Open 11. Russian Band Concerts aft. and eve. Evenings, Alonzo Hatch, tenor; Juvenile Dancers, Tejos, and Kanekiel.
Admission to all 25c or 50c—no higher.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, JULY 27, 1891.

THE utter impracticability of the advice given to the farmers of the Northwest to hold their wheat is exposed in the fact that as a rule they are destitute of storage room. In a majority of cases the grain could only be held by stacking it and leaving it out through the winter, with "a right smart chance" of not being able to get it thrashed next year without serious interference with the work of preparing for another crop. Work in the fields is not inviting in the middle of winter, and the springs are so short that every available moment of time must be utilized in getting things in shape for the next harvest. The advice is about as sensible as that given once upon a time to "bell the cat."

IT appears from the comments of their organs that the Tories are all "broke up" about the recent Gladstonian victory in the Wisbech division of Cornwall. And yet the victory might have been more pronounced but for the weather. It rained torrents election day—Thursday—and many of the agricultural laborers, on whom the Liberal candidate counted, did not go to the poll. The Tories, on the other hand, polled nearly their full strength, as they brought their men to the polls in the carriages of the squires, the parsons, the saloonkeepers, and of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. That the Liberals were not able to poll their full strength is shown by the fact that they polled only 60 more votes than in 1885, when they won the constituency by 323 majority. But what troubles the Tories is that all the bolting Liberal-Unionists (English for Mugwumps) have returned to their old party allegiance, as they have done all over England outside of Birmingham, where Mr. Chamberlain still controls the bolters.

AS WAS anticipated, the Irish Tories and the British Anti-Home-Rule Whigs have begun to cry out against Mr. Balfour's proposal to extend the British County Government system to Ireland. Mr. Lecky, the historian, and Profs. Tyndall and Huxley denounce the scheme, and warn Mr. Balfour that it will give the Irish Home-Rulers additional powers of mischief. Both Mr. Lecky and Mr. Tyndall are Irish Justices of the Peace, and both are eligible as grand jurors. They speak for the class whose power is threatened. Mr. Huxley is a firm believer in the innate depravity of the Irish masses and thinks they are to be governed under coercion alone. But the philosophic and philanthropic *Spectator* also takes up the cry of opposition. It warns Mr. Balfour that

> If he grants County Councils to Ireland these bodies are certain to become focuses of extreme political views, hostile to the central government, and leading under the Gladstone Government, which is now altogether probable, to immediate and further development of Irish government independent of the imperial rule and distinctly opposed to it.

Every county in Ireland, except those of Northeast Ulster, will, the *Spectator* adds, become a center of formidable resistance to British rule. But Balfour does not heed those croakings, and the old and young Tories will back him up, while the British Liberals and the Irish Nationalists will help him along from motives of their own.

THE TRIBUNE printed an article yesterday on the subject of the rock-cutting for the drainage channel, in which Engineer Artingstall shows that that kind of work can be carried on better under water and more cheaply than on dry rock, and that the old $3 a yard estimates of the cost of rock excavation could be cut down more than half. These improved methods of removing rock under water have been introduced quite recently in government work for channel improvement. In the light of these facts the wisdom of the Drainage Trustees in "going slow" is apparent. Had they taken the advice of engineers of the Cooley type, who do not keep up with the progress of science and who have been reared to believe that they must have a dry bed in order to handle rock, they would have begun by constructing the Skokie cut-off to divert the waters of the Desplaines. They would have spent millions in doing something which would have been absolutely useless—which would have been worse than useless, as the water is an advantage rather than an injury. And since the Skokie cut-off humbug would not have diverted all the waters of the Desplaines the trustees might have constructed at a cost of more millions an elaborate system of dikes to keep out the remainder in order to protect the workmen from the least drop of moisture where their drills worked.

The conservatism (going slow and sure) of the trustees has saved the Drainage District millions of dollars. They have taken proper time to investigate and made haste slowly, and have stood firm against the importunities of rash, heady persons who wished them to dash, unprepared and heedless of consequences, into a great undertaking which required profound thought and careful scrutiny. Time and money have been saved by the course they have pursued. They are now about ready to "push things."

IN 1860 the total number of sheep in the territory composing today the States of Idaho, Wyoming, Texas, Oregon, California, Montana, and Colorado, and the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah was 2,774,965. This was 12 per cent of the total number of sheep in the country, which was 22,471,000. Today there are in those States and Territories 22,437,931 sheep, being over 50 per cent of the total for the United States and equal to the sum of all the sheep thirty-one years ago.

Yet this section, with 50 per cent of the sheep of the country, is not the one which is clamoring for higher duties on wool. The cry comes from Ohio, Michigan, and other States which have but 20 per cent. The demand is for "protection against foreign wool," but if the Ohio shepherds would study the above figures they would see that their most formidable rivals are the ranchmen of the West, who do not ask for McKinley-Lawrence wool schedules. The Western wool-growers have the advantage of cheaper lands and labor and a healthier climate, with no expense for feeding in winter. It costs them less to produce wool, and of course they can undersell their competitors in the grain-growing Central States. The latter, fancying that the foreign wools are doing them the injury, clap higher duties on them and then find that they themselves are the ones who have to pay the duties in lower prices. If the Ohio flockmasters were wise they would vote first of all for the free admission of the coarser mixing wools. Then they would have a constant demand and get a good price for all the high-grade wool they produced. In the next place they should think more of mutton and less of wool, and look on the carcasses as the chief source of profit, with the wool as an incidental. With the ranchmen it is all wool and no meat. With the Ohioans it should be just the other way. It is impossible for them to compete with the arid regions in wool-growing unless their product is a very superior article. The profit on sheep-raising in the Central States must always depend on the mutton rather than on the wool value. Three-fourths of the price of a sheep is in the carcass, and but one-fourth in the fleece.

FREE TRADE AND NOT M'KINLEYISM THE ISSUE IN OHIO.

THE TRIBUNE said last week: "The contest in Ohio this fall will be between honesty and dishonesty. The tariff will cut a subordinate figure." An evening Democratic paper, which is saddened by the free-coinage plank of the Ohio Democrats and wishes to keep it out of sight, remarks:

> "The tariff will cut a subordinate figure," means, of course, that THE TRIBUNE sincerely prays that it may be so, that the agony of crow-eating may be lessened unto it. To support a ticket headed by McKinley, and a platform of which McKinleyism is the only decisive plank, after eight months' persistent and consistent vilification of both McKinley and McKinleyism, would nauseate a less experienced amateur of crow.

What are the facts? The Ohio Republicans adopted a platform the two features of which were an indorsement of the McKinley bill and of the present policy of keeping silver at a parity with gold. "Free coinage" met with no encouragement. What this paper thinks of McKinleyism is well known. It is an exaggerated, excessive form of protection. It is the imposition of duties so high that they do not effect the good that they were intended to. Many of the features of the McKinley bill, such as the wool schedule, are anti-protective in their workings, though meant to be practically prohibitive. To some of the duties no exception can be taken, because they are lower than in the old tariff, and many of the old duties are untouched. It is, in a word, a measure which judicious protectionists can find fault with and ask to have amended.

The Democrats in their Ohio platform did not "join issue" fully with the Republicans. To the declaration of the Republicans that they were against free coinage of silver they said: "We are for it." To the declaration of the latter in favor of the McKinley bill they said: "We are against the whole bill, the free sugar as well as the taxed wool clauses." They said also: "We are for sweeping away "the entire protective system. We will have "no duties which protect. We will let in the "competitive goods of cheap-labor Europe "free, and put stiff duties on tea, sugar, and "coffee, and will make good by a graded in-"come tax any deficiencies in revenues." That is the Democratic position. It is not the issue raised by the Republicans. The latter defend the provisions of a bill. The former attack the whole protective system and propose a radically new one—viz.: of free trade and graded income tax. The greater includes the lesser, and the Ohio Democratic plank on the tariff covers ten times the ground of the McKinley act. In size and consequence it is as a whole dollar to a little dime. This is shown by the point that if the entire McKinley bill was repealed we would then have the old high tariff reinstated, and against that the Ohio Democratic plank wages as aggressive war as against the McKinley amendments to the old Tariff law, because it strikes at all protection. There is no "joinder of issue" there. It is on free coinage alone that the two parties are arrayed directly against one another.

The McKinley bill cannot under any circumstances be the issue in the approaching Ohio election because it is too small and does not cover ground enough to meet the broad and sweeping issue tendered by the Democratic platform. The fight is one between *protection* and *free trade* with *a graded income tax*. When such a conflict is on THE TRIBUNE is always on the side of protection and good wages. If the Democratic evening paper which is so solicitous to keep the free coinage question at the rear wishes to argue in defense of the Ohio Democratic policy of free trade and a graded income tax let it go ahead. Let it point out the advantages of opening our ports to competitive goods of Europe free of duty and forcing the American workingman down to the European standard of living. Let it show the advantages of destroying the reciprocal trade Mr. Blaine is building up now with Pan-American countries by putting heavy duties on all the articles imported from there which are non-competitive in their nature. Let it show the advantages of admitting Canadian products free while permitting the Dominion to levy any toll its government pleases on American manufactures. Let it point out the advantages of making up deficiencies in government revenues caused by free trade by imposing a heavy graded income tax on wages and capital and depleting that fund whose special function it is to give employment to labor. The Democrats of Ohio sent the McKinley bill to the rear as too small a tariff issue and it will stay there. McKinley's election will simply mean that the people of Ohio are opposed to free trade, a graded income tax, and a stumptail silver dollar, with gold expelled from circulation.

Considerably more intelligence on the part of the evening Democratic paper would have kept it from talking so absurdly. As the Ohio campaign waxes warmer it will be forced to admit that it knows nothing about the politics and people of that State.

AN ALLIANCE SONG BOOK.

An Alliance song book, said to have "found its way into every farmhouse in Kansas," contains a lot of stuff set to popular airs by somebody ambitious to "make the songs of the people" and then care not who makes their laws. One couplet runs thus:

> Twelve-cent corn gives me alarm
> And makes me want to sell my farm.

The utter unfairness of this becomes evident when one knows that a farmer in Kansas who had corn to sell could have obtained 45 cents for it any day last week, and in some places as much as 50 cents. That "twelve-cent" corn about which it seems determined to keep up a howl till the end of time was only experienced during the winter before last, when holders in Kansas and other States pressed the grain for sale in far larger quantities than wanted by purchasers and put the price down upon themselves by their eagerness to sell at any price. The moment they ceased to oppress the market with their offerings there was a reaction in price, and not a few of those early sellers found they had parted with so much of it that it was necessary to pay high figures for corn with which to feed their stock. They have not since then been asked to sell corn at 12 cents a bushel, and are not likely to repeat the experience unless in much the same way that one tornado may follow another at an interval of several years. Then that talk about "selling" the farm is mere bosh. They think they know a trick worth two of it. The Alliance method is to mortgage the farm for as much as some school teacher, clerk, or mechanic in the city can be induced to lend, and then repudiate the debt, electing a "judge" who will consent to act as tool in carrying out the nefarious program. Even the biggest fool among them would refuse to sell and take his pay in the fiat money with which some of them propose to "pay their debts." Sell the farm. O, no. They may sing about it but will never do it.

GOV. BOIES' PETTIFOGGING LETTER.

The letter by Gov. Boies of Iowa, formally accepting a renomination by the Democrats, is chiefly remarkable for its misrepresentations of public questions, and in that respect is not remarkable, seeing it is in line with the great majority of Democratic papers, State and national. Nearly half the letter is devoted to the liquor topic, trying to reconcile the quibbling saloon plank in the platform of his party with the consciences of voters. Then he takes up the old lying gag about "silver having been deprived of its coinage rights," when he and the readers of his letter must well know that within the last twelve months the United States has bought for minting purposes seven times as much silver as it had coined into dollars during the whole time from the foundation of the mint down to 1873. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that silver was deprived of its coinage rights in 1873, as he alleges, is it so deprived now? And if not, what has he got to talk about? What more does he want than he has unless he desires to drive out gold and establish the single silver standard?

Gov. Boies says if the effect of restoring silver to what he is pleased to call its coinage rights "will be to reduce the metallic currency of the country to a silver standard alone, or otherwise injure the business interests of the country, the people can be safely trusted to devise some means of maintaining (restoring?) the two metals in the relative positions assigned them by the founders of our government." This is cheap, slushy talk and employed because he can think of no way of doing it. Does he mean "restoring" instead of maintaining? He appears confused and rattled in his ideas on the subject. Does he not know that compliance with his demand that "silver should be restored to its ancient estate under the laws of the Nation" would bring us back to almost an exclusively gold coinage instead of giving us as now an annual coinage of $54,000,000 in silver and $32,000,000 of gold?

The principal argument adduced by Gov. Boies for a repeal of the present tariff laws is that under them the products of our soil are "by reason of their depressed market value "insufficient to fairly compensate the farmer "for his labor in producing them." He could hardly hope by a substitution of free trade for our tariff laws to cause an advance in the prices paid by foreigners for our surplus, and a free trade scale of wages paid to artisans in the cities would greatly lessen their ability to pay good prices for farm products. Hence on this point Gov. Boies may be said to be answered out of his own mouth. His assertion that "the platform of our party is a model of in-"telligent and harmonious conclusions to "which every Democrat can point with ex-"ultant pride" means just nothing. But he is altogether wrong in the claim that "fair "minds everywhere must concede the planks "in his platform would promote the public "good if given the form of legislative enact-"ments." On the contrary, the platform is a pestiferous document, and all the worse, as it is a deliberate catering to Alliance follies in the hope of catching votes. It is not probable that the "fair minds" of Iowa voters will indorse either the platform or the man who stands upon it before the people.

RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

A paper called the *Silver Dollar* is published twice a month in Cleveland. It is falsely claimed to be issued in the interest of bimetallism, as it argues in favor of a free coinage of silver by the United States without waiting for coöperation by other nations, which, of course, means the single silver standard. Its latest issue carries at the head of the leading column six paragraphs alleged to give "facts in favor of bimetallism," the first of which contains the statement in regard to gold and silver that "the ratio of the two metals has changed but little in 3,000 years."

A little hunt through the writings of long ago brings to light abundant evidence that this is one of the most outrageously untrue statements that have been penned during the progress of the silver controversy. The following are different weights of silver that have been rated in commerce as equivalent to a unit of weight in gold:

Stated by Herodotus	1 gold to 13	of silver.
Stated by Plato	1 gold to 12	of silver.
Stated by Menander	1 gold to 10	of silver.
Rome about Christian era	1 gold to 9	of silver.
Constantine the Great, A. D. 350	1 gold to 15	of silver.
Theodosius the Younger, A. D. 600	1 gold to 18	of silver.
Arabs in seventh century	1 gold to 6½	of silver.
France about same years	1 gold to 10	of silver.
England in twelfth century	1 gold to 9	of silver.
Castile and Leon in 1450	1 gold to 7½	of silver.
Spain, 1495	1 gold to 10¾	of silver.
English mint price, 1509	1 gold to 11.4	of silver.
Spain in 1546	1 gold to 13½	of silver.
English mint price, 1600	1 gold to 11.1	of silver.
Portugal in 1688	1 gold to 16	of silver.
England in 1702	1 gold to 15¼	of silver.
England in 1760	1 gold to 14⅛	of silver.
England, 1815 to 1873	1 gold to 15½	of silver.
England in 1888, '89, '91	1 gold to 22	of silver.

The range since the Christian era has been from 6½ to a little more than 22, and within the last 450 years it has varied in countries not widely sundered from 7½ to 22. As compared with gold the value of silver was three times as great in 1450 A. D. as it was two years ago. Silver has recently sold in large quantities at one-third the price in gold that it commanded among the Spanish merchants a very few years before Columbus discovered America. And it is worth noting that the rapid variation during fifty-one years in Spain was due to similar causes to those which have so badly depressed silver in the last twenty years. At the close of the fifteenth century Spain was receiving large quantities of gold from the newly discovered hoards in America, and took in little silver, but by 1546 the mines in Potosi were yielding abundantly, and the result was seen in the widening out of the ratio. The Spanish Government recognized the necessity then, as the commercial world has done recently, of fixing the price of the article by reference to its relative abundance and cost of production. It is only a few wooden heads in the present day who cannot see this law and understand that it works inevitably in a free market, while the attempt to artificially prevent it from operating may swamp the strongest government in the world.

But what will the *Silver Dollar* think of the above array of facts in regard to the fluctuations in the ratio of silver to gold? Will it continue to carry that glaring lie at the head of its columns or will it retract the falsehood? Surely these facts ought to be sufficient to convince the silver maniacs that they are utterly wrong in claiming that the last few years present the first time in the history of the world that the ratio was outside the limits of 14⅛ and 15½ to 1. If this contrast between the historical truth and their ignorantly formed theory be not sufficiently great it will be in order to point them back to the days when in Japan silver and gold were regarded as of equal value and commercially exchangeable weight for weight. In that case it may also be well to show that not a few of their other allegations are entirely at variance with the facts. Why do not they make an effort to post themselves on simple matters of history before posing in front of the people as educators and advocates? If they did they would not run the risk of every now and then bringing up with their heads against a stone wall and becoming a butt for the ridicule of every moderately well informed man.

"THE FAILURE OF THE JURY SYSTEM."

The August *North American Review* article by Charles A. Thatcher on the jury system, copied into THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, condemns it as a failure. He says with truth that the most capable men shirk jury duty and it falls on those least fit to perform it; that the questions to be passed on by jurors are becoming more and more complicated, calling all the time for a higher order of ability to pass on them; that it is absurd to insist on the agreement of twelve men in a jury box when Supreme Courts and Legislatures are not required to be unanimous; and that as one man can block a verdict the temptation to resort to bribery is great and the offense of frequent occurrence. Therefore he suggests that the system be swept away and the following substituted for it:

> A bench composed of a reasonable number of Judges, three or five, who receive their office for life, by appointment.
>
> First—There should be more than one Judge, that he may be aided by the counsel of his associates, and so avoid the least suspicion of favoritism or prejudice.
>
> Second—The court should receive its position by appointment and should not be composed of members of one political party, so that the administration of justice may be taken out of politics and its corrupting influences.

Those who have watched the proceedings of Chicago courts know how well founded some of Mr. Thatcher's charges are. Every now and then a case occurs like the Cronin one, which attracts general attention to the evils of existing methods. But as one swallow does not make a summer, so one partial miscarriage of justice does not prove that there is a lack of justice everywhere. Those who are trying to do away with juries are confronted by the fact that the evils of which they complain are almost exclusively confined to the great cities. No fault-finding is heard in the country. Nor is there even in the cities any evidence that everything is going to the dogs, or that any large number of wrong verdicts are rendered because of the incompetency of juries. The failures are as often with the State's-Attorneys as the juries. It is true that many questions of a difficult nature, calling really for a decision by experts, have to be passed on, but the mass of the litigation is of a very simple nature. In the Criminal Courts there is not one case out of a hundred but that can be disposed of with the greatest ease and with substantial justice when the prosecution is alert and able.

One of the most blessed traits of English-speaking peoples is their disinclination to make changes till they are sure that it will be for the better. They admit that nothing can be perfect. They are prepared, therefore, for the presence of defects in whatever system they use. But they are not ready to give up an old system and replace it by a new one till they are sure that things will be improved by it, or until the evils from which they suffer are so intolerable as to make any change one for the better. The defects of the jury system are plain enough, but not so great yet as to overcome the inborn conservatism of the people.

Luckily the frame of government is such in the United States that it is much easier to make experiments than in England. A change in the administration of justice, if made by Parliament, applies to all England. This country is divided into forty-four States, each of which can regulate its domestic affairs to suit itself. New York can abolish juries and other States can keep them. One State can try a two-thirds vote for a verdict while the others retain a unanimous one. So it is possible that when matters get worse than they are in some one State it will modify the system. Other States will look on and see how experiments work. If they are satisfactory they may imitate them. But the probabilities are that it will be a long time before the conservatism of the people will permit them to take more than a few steps, and those short ones, in the direction pointed out by the magazine writer.

THE ALLIANCE "CORNER" SCHEME.

When Minnesota Farmers' Alliance editors talk of "cornering" wheat to sell at higher prices they ignore the first principles of a "corner." The running of the combination that goes by that name does not look to selling its commodity for more than it has cost. On the contrary, the closing out of a "deal" always contemplates getting rid of "the stuff" at sacrifice prices.

How, then, can money be made in such an operation? Only by "squeezing the short sellers." The system can only work where there is a class of operators who sell for future delivery, expecting to buy the contracted article—grain, stock, or what not—at prices lower than those named in the contract. When there is such a class ("shorts" or "bears") large enough to "oversell" the market, then the other class ("longs" or "bulls") quietly takes all the contracts of sale for future delivery, proceeds to buy up the entire stock offered of the article to be "cornered," ships away (at a loss) all it can get rid of, and holds over, past the settling day, the unsold balance, to be sacrificed for what it will bring. In the meantime the "shorts," to fill their time contracts of sale, have bought of the "longs" and of everybody else all the commodity they need at such prices as it has been forced up to or have simply paid the differences extorted by the "bull party" which has run the "corner."

The question of resulting profit or loss then depends simply on whether the money squeezed out of the "shorts" is more or less than the money sacrificed in the sales of the commodity at less than cost.

Without a crowd of "short-sellers" there can be no corner. Without a certain fixed settling day there can be no corner. A corner only raises the price on a certain article at a certain time and place—say, for instance, No. 2 spring wheat at Chicago on Aug. 31. At New York on Aug. 31 the price is actually lowered by the corner, as it is also at Chicago on Sept. 1. The profits (if any) in a corner are made, not out of either producers or consumers, but out of rival operators on the same Board of Trade.

An incidental profit to producer and consumer results from these board battles. While "the corner is running" farmers can rush in their No. 2 wheat and get corner prices for it. After "the corner is busted" the consumer can buy at the reactionary drop in the price.

The Farmers' Alliance leaders contemplate making a corner having no "short interest" to squeeze and no "settling day" at which things must culminate, and after which the old law of supply and demand must resume its sway, interrupted but never abolished. Such a scheme has no basis of common sense. Speculation aims at buying when things are low and selling when things are high. It does not always hit this mark, nor does it always miss it, but when it does its effect is beneficial; for by buying low it keeps things from going lower, and by selling high it keeps them from going higher.

NO WONDER THE FRENCHMEN WERE DISSATISFIED.

A Paris cablegram in yesterday's paper says:

> The French Commission had several sittings during the last week. M. Roche, the Minister of Commerce, presided. There were warm discussions at times on the subject of railway rates between New York and Chicago, and much ill feeling was caused.
>
> Since the arrival of the Commissioners from Chicago the latter have met the French Commission and have explained matters to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Perhaps the Frenchmen are really satisfied, and perhaps they merely said so out of courtesy. Or it is possible that the members of the Columbian Fair Commission have assured them that they will do what they can to secure better treatment from the railways.

It is not surprising that the members of the French Commission were taken aback when they learned the ungenerous proposition of the railroads to charge them a *full rate* going to the Fair and nothing coming back if they brought their goods back home, which they did not mean to do if they could help it, for it is their intention of course to sell off everything they can. They expected that the railroads would charge a half-rate each way. Then, as most of the goods sold at the Exposition would be shipped out of the city, and pay a full rate, the railways would get a rate and a half, whereas if they carry out their plan they will get two full rates on most of the freight they handle. The Frenchmen cannot understand where the encouragement given by the railroads to exhibiters to go to the Fair comes in.

When the Englishmen, the Germans, the Belgians, Italians, Russians, Japanese, Chinese, and other foreigners who intend to be represented here two years hence come to understand the overreaching greed of the American road management, as they soon will, they too will lift up their voices in indignant protest, and the American Commissioners may not be able to reason with them as easily as they seem to have done with the Frenchmen. It is the duty of the Board of Directors to come to the assistance of the Americans who are going to have a hard time of it in Europe, by making another demand on the roads and insisting that they must abandon their avaricious and yet repressive policy. For the roads will lose more than they gain by repression of exhibits if they adhere to their present program, as it will lessen materially the quantity of exhibits they will be called on to transport. The National Commissioners should take a hand also and see what they can do with the greedy, short-sighted freight agents. This is the time for them to exert whatever influence they have. As they officially represent all parts of the Union, they ought to have a great deal. If one united, earnest effort is made the road management will modify its demands and deal fairly by the Fair, and not cripple it by overcharges.

> BRING the punkin trombone, boys, I think I'll sing a song,
> Sing about my Georgy trip when Weaver went along;
> Bet yer boots we made a combination awful strong,
> While we were spoutin' through Georgy!
>
> How the crackers shouted when they heerd Old Jim and Me!
> How they humped theirselves a sockless statesman for to see!
> How the watermelons turned out, too, by jeeminy!
> While we were spoutin' through Georgy!
>
> Hurrah! hurrah! We'll get our silver free!
> Hurrah! hurrah! For Weaver and for Me!
> That's the way we whooped 'er up from Bibb to Muscogee,
> While we were spoutin' through Georgy.

THE Eskimos are said to be about the dirtiest people on earth. That is why we regret to disclose the circumstance that an Eskimo, fresh from his native land, who traveled across this country a short time ago, was made deathly sick by being compelled to ride a few miles in the smoking-car of a suburban train.

ANY public improvements in the region of the Calumet that will tend to discourage the dread mosquito of that vicinity and make its life a burden will be worth all they cost.

WE call the attention of Uncle Jerry Rusk to the fact that his Sundays, as a rule, have been altogether too tempting to persons who are easily led by their inclinations to ramble in the parks on the Sabbath day instead of going faithfully to church.

IF the Alliance party is at any loss for a Presidential candidate we take the liberty of suggesting Airship Pennington as a man whose broad financial views, sanguine temperament, and record as an inflationist fit him preëminently for the job.

THE battle is not always to the giants. Anson hath had his heel on their necks lo these four days!

MR. YERKES would add largely to the obligations under which he has already placed the people of Chicago if he would locate a few handsome statues or similar works of art in convenient niches near the center of the La Salle street tunnel where they could be seen and studied at leisure by persons who frequently stop there while going through on the cars.

PERSONALS.

Dillon and O'Brien are to be released from prison this week, an occurrence that will probably be almost as bad for Mr. Parnell as the Carlow cyclone was.

John Wanamaker carries life insurance amounting to $1,000,000, which is distributed in twenty-nine different companies. The premiums on these policies amount to $60,000 a year.

Frederick B. McGinnis, a well-known colored man of Baltimore, has received from Mrs. Jefferson Davis a handsome osage orangewood cane, which is a bequest from the ex-President of the Confederate States.

Mr. W. T. Stead, who has been apologizing for the Prince of Wales, suggests that for time-passing he should be made the head of a commission "to elaborate a normal standard of the necessities of civilization."

President Carnot will not accept the proposed invitation to visit London if it is extended. It is feared that too complicated a political significance might attach to his visit so soon after that of Emperor William.

Ex-Gov. Sprague's wife is one of the best horsewomen to be found at Narragansett Pier, and often rides thirty or forty miles in a day, while "Bill" lounges around spinning yarns and swapping fish stories with the Casino visitors.

Queen Victoria's illness is said to be permanent and serious. With the Prince of Wales in worse health than ever and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale not overstrong, manly Prince George's chance for the crown seems pretty fair.

President Harrison and Secretary Noble were not only fast friends and schoolmates but they were both in love with the same young lady. But Benjamin came out ahead, as usual, and beat Noble out of sight in the race for Carrie Scott, who now dignifies the White House by being its mistress.

Philip George d'Epinois is perhaps the most remarkable Waterloo survivor. He was born in 1794, and still discharges the duties of Burgomaster in his native village of Epinois les Binche. The Chevalier d'Epinois was one of the civic guards who welcomed Leopold I. to Belgium sixty years ago.

Col. Polk, the leader of the Farmers' Alliance, is only 35 years old, but he has gray hair and a white beard. He is aging early and time is marking him with a heavy hand. By the time he gets through with the '92 campaign the winning man will be able to blue-pencil his signature on the Colonel's polished scalp.

Col. Ingersoll is quoted as saying to a reporter of the St. Paul *Globe*: "I think there is a deep-seated conviction in the minds of millions of the people that no man should have a second term. I believe some of Harrison's friends think that Blaine ought to keep too sick to run or quit the world altogether. This, I think, is asking too much. Mr. Blaine can hardly afford to die just from political gratitude to Mr. Harrison. The country is large enough for them both, and maybe too large."

Bismarck recently entertained a trade society of limeburners and brickmakers at Friedrichsruhe, where he has extensive kilns, and he told the members that to him his kilns are the barometer by which he measures the prosperity of all other German industries. He doesn't entirely neglect his brewery, though.

FEMININE GOSSIP.

Cords of beads have become a part of the most charming morning gowns.

Yellow as a tone is in great demand, being alike becoming to light and dark haired women.

Where the blouse is designed for evening wear it is made of richest lace and worn over tinted silk linings.

Coral and camellia—a delicate rose tint—are two new shades that adorn the prettiest summer gowns.

Barege, that familiar favorite of our grandmothers, again appears on high days and holidays.

The Queen of Portugal is a fine horsewoman and sensibly selects the early morning hours for her rides around Lisbon.

The only woman, with the exception of Mrs. Grimwood, who has received the Royal Red Cross is Florence Nightingale.

Will any inventor ever be mean enough to invent a machine so that you can drop a nickel in the slot and find out a woman's age?

The Spanish jacket in favor for summer toilets is of black lace and decorated either with gold thread or an embroidery of beads. When the latter is used a bead fringe is the correct finish.

Mrs. Marie Higgins of Washington, D. C., has been selected as superintendent of the schools for girls in Ceylon, under the Woman's Educational Society, founded by 2,000 native women of the island.

Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia has brought a suit against ex-King Milan, in the Paris courts, to recover the sum of 3,000,000 francs, being a portion of her personal fortune which her dissolute husband squandered.

Mrs. Willie Coley is a train dispatcher on a Georgia railroad, and when she gives the signal to go the engineers climb into their cabs and start off as meekly as if she owned the road and could lick any man who didn't hump himself when she spoke.

"Mother Stewart" of Ohio, the originator of the famous woman's temperance crusade of fifteen years ago, has returned from a trip to Europe. Her temperance addresses in Paris are said to have been the first delivered by a woman in that city.

A *Woman's Journal* editor speaks commendatorily of a man "who had the appearance of a tramp, but with politeness enough to give up his seat to a lady while several well-dressed men sat unmoved" in a car in which the editor lately rode.

The Princess Alois Liechtenstein, the beautiful wife of the well-known Prince Alois, has become totally blind. She is at present in Kissingen in the hope of finding some relief. The same misfortune has also befallen Baron von Pino, at one time Minister of Commerce in Prussia.

The Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury is one of the most prominent philanthropists in England. She has spent most of her time and money in improving the condition of the poor on her estate, and has established several lodging-houses and "convalescent homes" for the indigent and sick.

Belva Lockwood was the first woman to ride a bicycle in Washington, and she was ridiculed and jeered by the multitude and the regulation anathema of "unsexed woman" was hurled after her by the old fogies of conservatism. Now Mrs. Lockwood can ride the length of Pennsylvania avenue and not a masculine head will be turned.

A writer in the *Illustrated American* says the Princess of Wales is an inferior woman intellectually, and adds: "All of the Princess' warmest admirers who have access to her society whisper the same thing behind their fans. She is a beautiful, sweet-tempered, gentle-hearted doll, without even the ordinary amount of intellect. Conversationally she is nil, and is not bright enough to seize even the most ordinary opportunities. In fact, so unfortunate have been several contretemps brought by this mental obtuseness that a keen-witted lady in waiting is ever ready to watch the turn of events and give the Princess her cue."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): If any anti-Cleveland man is nominated for President the tariff will be subordinated to the free silver issue. If Cleveland is nominated he will try to force his party to fight again the battle of 1888.

Boston *News* (Rep.): The Democratic party without the solid South wouldn't amount to as much as a half a watermelon at a colored picnic or a garden hose at a great conflagration.

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): In the event of McKinley's success the Republicans would not dare to nominate him for President in view of the disfavor with which his bill is regarded in the "reliably Republican" States in the West which went Democratic last fall on the tariff issue.

New York *Advertiser* (Dem.): If Foraker persists in thrusting his Senatorial claims into the Ohio campaign he will about neutralize any advantage that the Republicans may derive from the fact that the Democratic party in Hamilton County is controlled chiefly by thieves.

Minneapolis *Journal*: There are those who seriously contend that it will pay even the farmer who can afford to store his crop to sell it early if prices are fair; that he can make more money by putting his money out at interest than by holding wheat. The time to sell anything is when it will bring a good, fair price. Holding for a better is speculation. But the farmer who undertakes to store in elevators for future sale yields every advantage to the fellow who is betting on the other side.

Boston *Globe* (Dem.): Of course the vital issue in this most interesting contest [in Ohio] is the currency issue. The Republican organs make a great mistake in supposing that Mr. Campbell's support is to be measured strictly by the individual views of the voters of Ohio on the single question of silver coinage. Behind the economic question of the effects of unlimited silver coinage lies the great potential fact that the farmers of Ohio, like the Western farmers generally, feel themselves to be the victims of a partial currency famine.

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): Every time a Republican State in the North, through party conventions, indorses the Force bill the South will get closer and closer together, and its solidity as a political factor will be certain. The unwisdom of the Force bill will become more manifest with the passing days. It is such a measure as the Forakers of the Republican party recklessly demand, but which in no wise can command the support on any grounds of the best citizenship. It is a species of sectionalism, short-sighted, unpatriotic, demoralizing, and perilous. The Force bill is dead and it ought not to be resurrected for the national campaign of next year.

New Orleans *Picayune*: The American Generals of the Civil War were called on to create their armies and to marshal them in a region where no great system of warfare and no powerful armies had ever before been put in operation, and what they did would have been impossible under the same conditions to the great soldiers of Europe, whose armies are intelligent machines and who operate upon fields that have been previously surveyed, measured, and mapped, and who have before them the examples of their predecessors who have fought before them on the same ground. What was done by American soldierhood in our own country must stand unique and alone in the history of modern war. It was grand of its kind and unlike any fighting or strategy that is available in the Old World.

CURRENT NOTES.

Sunday is the summer landlord's day of wrest.—*Boston Transcript.*

The only objection to the self-made man is that in so many cases he has failed to put himself together so as to work noiselessly.—*Washington Star.*

"When I marry," explained the Lieutenant, "my wife must have sufficent dowry for me to support her both in style and comfort."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"Do you believe in the divine right of Kings?" "Yes, sah," answered the proud Kentuckian, "and I allus bet 'em as if there wasn't an ace in the world."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"The Eastern sages believe that there is a sign on each man's forehead that the angels may read," he whispered softly. "What is yours?" she answered. "To let?"—*New York Herald.*

"I'm going to drop the study of Browning," said the Boston girl. "What for?" inquired the other, horrified. "Well, here of late I sometimes imagine I understand what he means."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Mrs. Bloobumper (indicating a passer-by)—"That man is dressed to kill." Bloobumper (admiringly)—"What discernment you have, my dear! That is Dr. Paresis, out making professional calls."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Miss Oldtimer—"You play tennis very well for one who has played so little." Miss Newcomer—"Thanks. I shall be glad when I can play as well as you do; but I suppose it takes years and years of practice."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Printer—"Old Closefist is dying and they're taking up a subscription to defray his funeral expenses. Are you in it?" Editor—"Yes. Take him ten pounds of ice and a palmetto fan, with my compliments. He'll need 'em."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Doctor—"Your husband appears to be run down, anxious, and overworked; but I see no signs of insanity." Mrs. De Fashion—"I'm sure he is in danger of it. Insanity runs in his family, you know." "Does it?" "Yes, indeed. Two of his sisters had chances to marry rich men and then married poor ones."—*New York Weekly.*

ALL SORTS.

The able Missouri gentleman with a beard like a goat, who hasn't shaved since 1863, is hardly qualified to sit on a jury to decide whether the labor of a barber on the Sabbath is a work of necessity.—*Kansas City Star.*

Sometimes when you have nothing else to do you can erect a whole system of human philosophy upon the fundamental fact that it is he who plays the piano poorest who always puts on the loudest pedal.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The number of postoffices in the United States is officially stated to be 64,391, showing an increase of 2,000 over last year at this time. It is a good sign to see the postoffices multiply. The churches, the schoolhouses, and the postoffices are the outposts of civilization everywhere.

Stranger—"What do you value your white cow at?" Farmer Furrow—"She ain't worth over $10. Taxing cows this year?" Stranger—"I am not the Assessor. I am an official of the Quick Time railroad. Your cow was killed this morning. Here's the $10. Good-day."—*New York Weekly.*

Some of the small shopkeepers of Paris have appealed to the Pope for protection from the big concerns that are driving them out of trade. They ask his Holiness to formulate some plan for applying the law of justice and charity to the freedom of trade and competition so that the little dealers can live in the presence of the great.

A marvelous and horrible accident happened at a private house in Paris. The host had invited a number of friends to luncheon. A great Danish boar hound was in the room, according to custom. A guest happened to drop his napkin, and while stooping to pick it up the dog with a spring seized his throat and killed him. There was a terrible struggle to pull the beast off, but without avail.

The population of Belgium amounted on the last day of December to 6,147,041. Brussels has about 500,000 inhabitants. It had 437,400 in 1880 and the population of Belgium was then 5,520,000. Belgium contains but 11,373 square miles of area. The population almost averages one per acre. Half the population is Celtic and speak French; the other half is Teutonic and speak Flemish. Only 43,000 are Germans who speak that language.

The Dallas (Tex.) *News* (Dem.) says that there are Democrats who are now "figuring upon compromising tariff reform, financial reform, and every principle and example objected to by the spoilsmen, simply that the Democratic organization may capture the offices. Even tariff reform would not progress unless by inches under a Hill combination." But the *News* says that tariff reform "cannot be shirked in action without finally alienating thousands even in fixed Democratic States. They have already postponed financial questions to this, and they can justly demand that it shall be settled at the first opportunity."

Col. Corbin, who is now Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal., takes a deep interest in Chicago, his old home. He has proposed as a feature of the dedicatory ceremonies for October, 1892, that 100,000 State troops take part in the parade. He has received letters from the Adjutant-Generals of nearly every State in the Union indorsing this plan. All of them say that they will be glad to attend the ceremonies with the regiments from their States. The only thing they ask is that the local board of the Exposition shall pay the expense and maintain the troops while they are in Chicago. It is believed that the different State Legislatures will make appropriations sufficient to enable several regiments of their National Guard to hold their annual encampments in Chicago instead of at home.

They appear to be having a good deal of trouble along the Jersey beaches this season on account of the bathers who congregate there in large numbers. The latest manifestation of it has been occasioned by the local authorities, who have issued orders calling for clothing which shall completely cover the bodies of the bathers. The bathing suit, no matter how modest in pattern, must in all cases be supplemented by ample coverings for the lower extremities. The idea of the Jersey authorities seems to be that a bathing suit ought to be about the length and size of a mackintosh or an ulster, with some snug pantaloons and galoches. Arrayed in these garments the Jersey bathers ought to be able to revel in the breakers without calling a blush to the cheek of even a Jersey mosquito.

"It is to be noted that Gen. John B. Gordon, who joined the Alliance after his election as Senator last winter," says the Memphis *Appeal-Avalanche* (Dem.), speaking of the Alliance crusade in Georgia, "has not taken the field in the interest of the Ocala platform, and it is not probable that he will do so. As a Democrat, however, he should be heard from at this juncture, and should come out in opposition to Messrs. Weaver and Simpson, who are so zealous in their effort to split the Democracy in his State. Senator Colquitt likewise should be stirring himself. It may be that they deem it wiser treatment to permit the measles to run its course, trusting to the constitution of the patient for a safe issue out of the affliction. Yet the symptoms in the Georgia case seem to be unusually severe, and the Democratic doctors should keep a sharp eye on the case."

IDLE FANCIES.

Peoria *Transcript*: The indications are that the Democracy will not "sign" Cleveland next year.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Ex-Senator Ingalls says he is "Republican to the core." But he is sadly in need of a new core.

Boston *Globe*: They say in Philadelphia that the real trouble with the resignation-minded Quay is fatty degeneration of soul.

Philadelphia *Record*: Ingalls is going to the Holy Land; perhaps he wants to shrive himself of that fling at the decalogue.

Philadelphia *Times*: In the last six months $75,000,000 in gold has left this country. This looks as if the palace-car porters were asleep or something.

Nebraska State Journal: With inoculation and salvation both as free as air the farmers of Nebraska ought to have no further use for the Alliance.

Washington *Post*: Gov. Campbell is having considerable trouble in his own party, but up to the present time he has been able to avoid any correspondence with Editor Watterson.

Kansas City *Star*: A St. Louis poet breaks forth with a carol, "O, wind of the West, I long for thy song." Senator Peffer's terms can be ascertained by addressing the *Kansas Farmer*.

Toledo *Blade*: The three or four lines of soiled linen which the Democratic party has hanging about the State seem to be obstructing Gov. Campbell's view of the true situation.

Scarcity of Harvest Hands in Minnesota.

The same complaint of a lack of agricultural laborers comes from the Northwest as from the Northeast. The country papers in Minnesota generally refer to the great scarcity of farm help, and the danger that a large percentage of the crop will be lost if the necessity is not supplied. The Albert Lea *Standard*, for example, says that "several hundred farm hands could obtain employment at good wages in Freeborn County, and we are advised that this is the case throughout Southern Minnesota." Notwithstanding this crying demand for laborers, the *Standard* reports that "almost every day a gang of tramps halt at Albert Lea to boldly beg or commit criminal depredations." Naturally enough it concludes that, "with the inviting opportunities for healthful, profitable, and what ought to be considered enjoyable employment on the farms, these idlers are responsible for their indigent or depraved condition and deserve no sympathy." In one sense of course this is true, but does not some share of the responsibility belong to the school of social reformers who preach to the lazy the comforting doctrine that the constitution of society is all wrong, and that a good time is near at hand when nobody will need to work hard?

Dr. Dana on the Stuffed Prophet.

The mantle of the Stuffed Prophet is rent in pieces. The insolent and selfish assumption that he, and he alone, has the right to aspire to the Democratic nomination has ceased to find support save among the mugwumps. The Claimant held his breath in vain during Gov. Pattison's canvass last year. The Cleveland managers were deceived when they supposed that the man whom they were good enough to favor for Governor of Pennsylvania would consider it his duty to efface and suppress himself for the benefit of the Claimant. And what is going on in the Pennsylvania Democracy is going on among the Democrats of half a dozen States. The Cleveland boom is done. The Democrats want a genuine and popular Democrat representative of their principles and capable of victory. There is no reason why the friends of Gov. Pattison should not seek to have him nominated for President. They have the same right as the friends of Gov. Hill, of Gov. Gray, of Senator Carlisle and Senator Palmer. The Claimant is scratched, but the field is still free. CHARLES A. DANA.

Conway's Life of Paine.

Moncure D. Conway has half completed a critical life of the great Revolutionary radical patriot Thomas Paine, the author of "Common Sense" and the "Crisis." The book will present Paine in a light differing in many important respects from that in which the author of "The Age of Reason" has been viewed hitherto. In fact, the attitude of Paine—the scourged and vilified Tom Paine—toward the Bible and the general beliefs of the Christian church differed in scarcely any material respect from the attitude of the advanced Unitarian Church today. Paine anticipated a great many of the changes which have taken place in all the Christian churches, and did so without ever taking the position ignorantly ascribed to him by those who have no actual knowledge of what he has written.

SIMPSON AS A SOLDIER.

WAR RECORD OF THE SOCKLESS STATESMAN OF KANSAS.

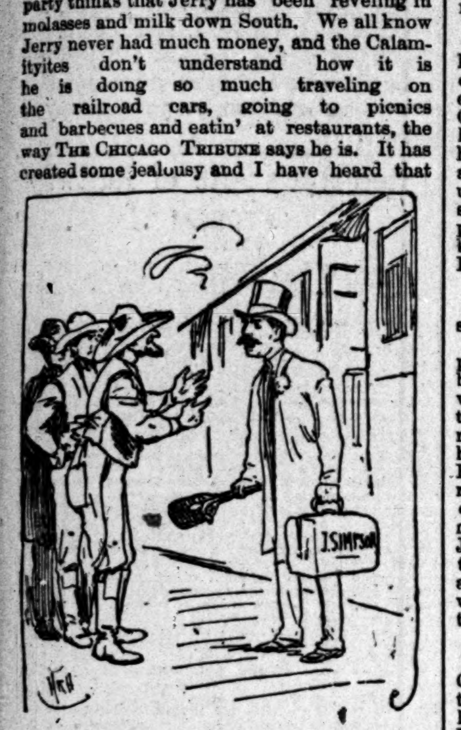
Enlisting in Chicago as a Ninety-Day Man, After Which He Made His Escape from the Police and Crossed the Lake on a Tug—Livery Stable Clerk, Town Marshal, and No-Good Farmer in Kansas—Truth About the Man's Pretentions.



MEDICINE LODGE, Kas., July 26.—[Special.]—"What sort of reception will Jerry Simpson get when he returns to Medicine Lodge after his whirl in the South?" asked THE TRIBUNE correspondent of an official in this town, which the cattle trade has made possible upon the Kansas map.

The official is one of the curiosities of the State of Kansas, but he is what the natives call "away up" on everything in his section. He pulled a jack-knife from one of his pockets, cut off a chew, and, after he had turned it over several times, answered:

"It's coming pretty softly for Jeremiah Simpson. Mebbe you know that one of the things which the Alliance puts a stress on is that there is such a thing as having too good a time. They have done this so much that they are now known in this State as the Calamity party. To come back to your question: I am of the opinion that when Jeremiah Simpson returns to his own there won't be very much of a hurrah, unless he comes back on the quiet and works it up 'forehand. The Calamity party thinks that Jerry has been reveling in molasses and milk down South. We all know Jerry never had much money, and the Calamityites don't understand how it is he is doing so much traveling on the railroad cars, going to picnics and barbecues and eatin' at restaurants, the way THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says he is. It has created some jealousy and I have heard that



THEY WILL WANT AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

the Calamity committee intends callin' him down when he gets back and will make him show an itemized expense account.

"Jerry Simpson didn't eat in restaurants when he was in Kansas. He is flying too high for a Calamity man. Looks to me as if he would have to toot his own horn when he gets home."

Jerry Simpson's War Record.

It must be confessed that Simpson is not now regarded as the hero he was last winter, in this section. Then no one could be found who did not herald him as one of the messiahs of the Alliance. His eccentricities were clothed in spangles and what would appear ludicrous in almost any one else was a virtue in Jeremiah Simpson.

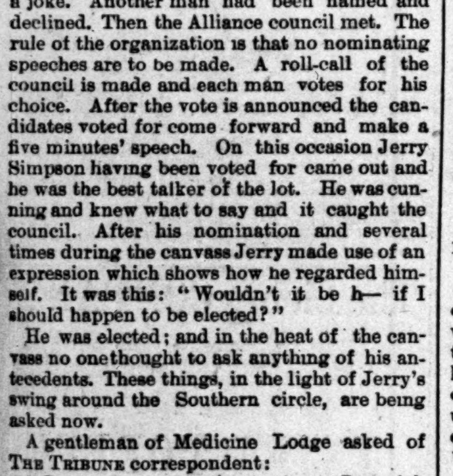
There is an unmistaken intention at this time to make some queries about Simpson which no one thought of making last fall. As is well known his nomination for Congress was a joke. Another man had been named and declined. Then the Alliance council met. The rule of the organization is that no nominating speeches are to be made. A roll-call of the council is made and each man votes for his choice. After the vote is announced the candidates voted for come forward and make a five minutes' speech. On this occasion Jerry Simpson having been voted for came out and he was the best talker of the lot. He was cunning and knew what to say and it caught the council. After his nomination and several times during the canvass Jerry made use of an expression which shows how he regarded himself. It was this: "Wouldn't it be h— if I should happen to be elected?"

He was elected; and in the heat of the canvass no one thought to ask anything of his antecedents. These things, in the light of Jerry's swing around the Southern circle, are being asked now.

A gentleman of Medicine Lodge asked of THE TRIBUNE correspondent:

"Do you know anything about Jeremiah Simpson's war record?"

The correspondent confessed his ignorance on this important historical fact and the informant explained: "If you will look up the Illinois war records you will find that April 17, 1861, Jeremiah Simpson enlisted as a three-months' man in Company A, Twelfth Illinois



JERRY'S ESCAPE.

Infantry, John McArthur, Colonel, commanding. He was mustered out Aug. 1, 1861, and never reënlisted, as most of the others did."

"What was his record for gallantry during the three months he was in the army?"

This informant cut off a chunk of tobacco and having rolled it around as he did the first one, answered:

"On the night after the boys were mustered out they concluded to see the sights in Chicago.

Jerry's Night of It in Chicago.

"They took in all the dives and concert saloons. Along toward midnight they struck the wrong crowd and there was a collision. The police were called and surprised the crowd. Some of them got away. Some went through the doors and some through the windows. Jerry escaped through a window and rushed down an alley over boxes, barrels, and everything in his line of route. The alley led to a dock on the river and Jerry ran it out until he reached the dock. A tug was just pulling out to go in search of a vessel. It was about thirty feet from shore. But thirty feet was nothing to Jerry Simpson. He has been a jumper all his life. He made the tug and managed to keep secreted until the tug captain was too far out to send him ashore. He reached the Michigan shore and as soon as he could he shipped before the mast, and that was the ending of Jeremiah Simpson as a soldier and his beginning as a sailor. I don't think Jerry ever bragged about his war record when he was running for Congress."

His Livery-Stable Record.

Prior to the removal of Jeremiah Simpson to Barber County he was a resident of Holton, Jackson County, in the same State. The constituency of Barber County which did not care to go into Jerry's war record could not be expected to ask what he did in Holton. But a man who lives in Holton happened in the way of THE TRIBUNE correspondent and said to him:

"Nobody ever paid any attention to Jerry Simpson when he lived in Holton. We knew such a fellow lived in town, just as you know Tom Jones lives in Chicago. My recollection is that Jerry worked in a livery stable in Holton. Any way he hung about the stable and pretended to be working. He probably hired out a $2-a-day rig for $4, or something of that sort, curried a horse and did such chores about the stable as render a young man unfit to appear in society. But he was regarded as no-account, and we didn't pay any attention to him. Next we heard of him was that he had bought a farm in Barber County."

Jerry as a Farmer.

"Simpson has a farm in Barber County?" asked THE TRIBUNE correspondent of the Sheriff of an adjoining county. "Do you know what sort of farmer Jerry was?"

"I think," was the reply, "that a good farmer won't give up as good a farm as Jerry Simpson claims to have and



JERRY'S PALATIAL HOME.

come to a town like Medicine Lodge and hire out as Town Marshal at $30 a month. Good farmers are not doing that sort of business. That is what Jerry Simpson did."

"Was Simpson a good financier?"

"He never made any money in his life, at least not in Kansas. I know he claims to the contrary and boasts that he intends spending every cent of it in defeating McKinley in Ohio. His farm is valued at $1,200. He has a $1,600 mortgage on it. I have heard of his palatial home. I'll tell you what sort of a palatial home he has on it. It is a plain, unpainted small box house, and a shack for a stable. That's the big farm which the newspapers have had so much to talk about. I know the place and I am telling you the truth. If you will come with me I'll show it to you."

Jerry as Town Marshal.

"Did Simpson make an efficient town marshal?" asked THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

"That depends on how you look at it. His principal business was sitting around on goods boxes cussin' the government. He was in with all the joints of the town, and it was through their influence that he was nominated for the Legislature in '88. He always had a head for figures. It runs in the family. He has a brother who can tell how much currency there was in the Treasury in 1876, to a cent, how much the war cost, and how much money there will be in ten years. Jerry takes after him in this. He's got all that sort of thing on the end of his tongue, and he was always ready with some such stuff when a farmer was in sight of him, and that's the way he has some reputation."

His Campaign Methods.

"When Jerry Simpson was nominated for Congress," said an old campaigner in Kansas to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, "he challenged his competitor to a joint discussion. His competitor was Col. Hallowell, a man of Tom Reed's pattern; he always wore a Prince Albert coat and was courteous and smart. He consented to a joint canvas in order to obviate the charge of being self-opinionated. He discussed vital questions free from personality. When Jerry got up to reply the stock and trade of his speech was about this:

"'My friend Hal wears good clothes. When I get elected I'll wear as good clothes as he does. He wears silk stockings. I don't wear any.'

"Then he would pull up his trousers and show his bare ankles. The truth is he dressed himself in that way after he was nominated in order to make people talk and thought it would take. He had never done it before, and if the farmers who gave him support for that reason had known this they would have deemed it an insult to their intelligence.

"Another specimen of his argument was this: 'What does Hallowell know about the currency? I'll bet he can't tell how much money was in the Treasury in 1876.' Of course this would stump Hallowell as it would anybody but a crank, and the result was that Simpson loomed up as a financier and a certain class of farmers thought he was a great man. I give Simpson credit for having the cunning to know how to catch a particular crowd, but he couldn't address an intelligent audience on a topic of any sort of interest for fifteen minutes. Wait till he gets to the Lower House of Congress and the country will see what an arrant humbug he is."

MUST IMPORT HIS LABOR.

Foreigners to Be Brought In to Make Tin Plate for Niedringhaus.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—F. G. Niedringhaus of tin-plate notriety was in a much better humor when called upon today than he has been since the strike at his rolling mill was begun. He had read the report from Washington concerning the decision of Commissioner Owens, under which he can import alien labor, and expressed surprise at its publication, evidently thinking the matter a secret.

"I was very much surprised to see that article in the newspapers and do not know how the New York *Times* could have got it," began Mr. Niedringhaus. "It is not exactly correct, however. In the first place I did not write Commissioner Owens a letter at all. I telegraphed him. Furthermore, I did not ask whether I could import labor; I knew I could do that. The law passed in 1885 is very plain on that subject, and I knew that under it I could import labor. What I did ask Commissioner Owens in my telegram was whether it would be necessary to go through any form in importing labor, and if so, what it was. He telegraphed back that it would not and that he would write me particulars. I am now waiting to receive his letter."

"Do you expect to import Welshmen or Germans to work in your tin-plate mills?"

"I shall probably engage Welshmen, Englishmen, and Germans. I do not think I shall confine myself to any one particular class of laborers."

"How many men do you expect to bring over?"

"That I cannot tell just yet, but from what I can learn there will a few thousand all told come to this country. The Tinplate Manufacturers' Association in this country has twenty-two members, and I have seen it stated in newspapers that thousands of workmen would come here to work in the various mills to be operated. All the members of the association are not going to make finished tinplate, some making only the rough goods."

"How many men will you employ at your mill?"

"Well, if you include the rolling of the iron from the pig, which is really part of the industry, we will probably have 300 or 400 men, and possibly as high as 500. In the iron department, however, we will not need foreign labor, as American workmen can do that part of the job. It is only in the tin-plate work proper that we will need foreigners, as the workmen of this country do not understand that branch of the business, it being a new industry. It is necessary for us to secure skilled labor at the outset, and we can only do so by importing workmen. Americans can learn it afterward, and we expect to employ American-born workmen whenever we can. We feel it our duty to do so. The foreigners are needed to instruct our workmen, however, in the business. Nearly all the mills in Wales are shut down, and the workmen on the other side will be glad to come to this country, as they get nearly 100 per cent better pay here, and in some instances even more than that."

"In what particular branches of the tin-plate work are skilled laborers necessary?"

"They are needed in several departments, as the industry is a new one in this country. On that one roller we now have at the works we employ Americans, and it is American boys who make the tin plate we now turn out."

Seized His Grave.

Sheriff West of Camden, N. J., has seized a cemetery lot owned by Jacob Stanger, on execution issued at the suit of J. J. Knight, who secured a judgment against him for $82.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels.

MARINE BAND TROUBLES.

THE MUSICIANS HAVING A STRUGGLE TO GET THEIR SALARIES.

Secretary Tracy Trying to Help Them Out—Many Prominent Colored Men Want to Fill the Liberian Mission—Changes in the Treasury Department Not Made for the Benefit of Ohio Men—Wanamaker Names Two Army Chaplains—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Carter Harrison ought to come to Congress again to make another plea for the Marine Band. The hornblowers under the ruling of a Treasury Auditor would not only have their pay cut down but be compelled to cover back into the Treasury overpay. They are going to ask some sort of affirmative action from Congress justifying themselves in keeping what they have got and in continuing to get the same pay. But they have not picked out their Congressional champion yet, and they sigh for a Carter Harrison to make another speech which will show the general public what a useful institution the Marine Band is. Meantime Secretary Tracy is upholding the cause of the band. He has overwhelmed the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury with legal citations, taking the army regulations from 1861 down to the present time, discussing the rise and fall of regimental bands for the regular army, the growth of the Marine Band, and the practice which has left it to the Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of statute law, to fix the pay of the members of the band.

"I am of the opinion," concludes Secretary Tracy, "that the power of the Secretary of the Navy to regulate the pay and classification of the Marine Band as he sees fit cannot be properly questioned so long as he does not exceed the annual appropriation for the pay of the marine corps."

Auditor Lynch in reply also quotes the authorities pretty liberally and counters on the Secretary by citing a decision of the Court of Claims. The Second Controller of the Treasury is now umpiring the dispute. The amount involved in the controversy regarding extras or back pay is $400, but it is a principal that each side is trying to establish. Under the special act of Congress every member of the Marine Band draws $4 a month the year round for playing in front of the White House, whether the band is called upon to play or not. The accounting officers of the Treasury have not tried to disallow this item.

WANAMAKER NAMED THEM.

Two Army Chaplains Recommended by Him Are Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Wanamaker's influence with the administration in religious matters is again shown by the appointment of the two army chaplains last week. A lively contest has been in progress for many months between a score or more of well-indorsed ministers of the gospel for these two positions. So strong was the pressure from the various creeds represented that the Secretary of War felt constrained to ask the help of Mr. Wanamaker. Both the appointments were finally made upon his recommendations. Theophilus G. Steward, who gets the Chaplaincy of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, is a colored man, and represents the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. J. Newton Ritner, the new post chaplain, is the pastor of the Eleventh Street Baptist Church of Philadelphia. Ex-Senator Bruce and Fourth Auditor Lynch were instrumental in bringing Chaplain Steward to the attention of the authorities. Chaplain Steward makes the fourth colored chaplain now in the army and the sixth colored man holding an officer's commission. The others are Chaplains H. V. Plummer, Ninth Artillery; F. H. Weaver, Tenth Cavalry; Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Second Lieutenants Alexander and Young, Ninth Cavalry.

WANT TO GO TO LIBERIA.

Many Leading Colored Men Candidates for the Vacant Mission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Half a dozen leading colored men of Illinois are candidates for the Liberian mission made vacant by the death of Minister Clark. Iowa people think they are entitled to name the successor of Mr. Clark. Ex-Minister Smith, who is now a resident of Washington, would be willing to go back to his old post. A new candidate, who is strongly backed, is Charles Courle Stewart of Maryland. He is about 32 years old and is a newspaper correspondent with headquarters at Washington. It will surprise a good many persons to learn that there are edited and published by colored men in the United States, mainly by young men, about 300 newspapers, many of which have a wide circulation and wield a powerful influence among the colored people North as well as South. Stewart has traveled extensively in Asia and Africa, as well as in Europe, and has made good use of his opportunities for observation. The Rev. Mr. Townsend of Maryland, who is now chief of one of the divisions in the Interior Department, is another possibility. It has been the practice to name a colored man for the Liberian mission, and this practice will not be discontinued, but the trouble is in getting the colored folks to agree among themselves on some representative man of the race.

CLAIMS RELATIONSHIP WITH REDS.

Why a Rich Settler on the Cherokee Strip Refuses to Move.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—It does not often happen that a white man cares to claim blood relationship with Indians, but an instance of this kind is the subject of an interesting investigation by the War Department authorities. In carrying out the President's proclamation for the removal of all settlers from the Cherokee outlet in Oklahoma the military officers found one man, the richest settler on the strip, a Mr. Guthrie, who refused to comply with the order to move. He brought in the plea that he is a half-breed and therefore entitled to the same consideration as the full-fledged members of the Cherokee Nation. The other settlers who had to move claim that this is only a subterfuge, and that his retention would be a discrimination against the poor in favor of the rich. He is said to have 80,000 head of cattle and a larger tract of land than all the other settlers put together. If the rich Mr. Guthrie can establish his Indian parentage the government will have no other recourse than to allow him to remain, but before issuing an order to that effect the department insists on having indisputable proof of the claim set up. Gen. Miles is now having the matter investigated by the officers in the Territory.

CHANGES BY SECRETARY FOSTER.

They Are Not Made, However, for the Benefit of Ohio Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Secretary Foster is making a number of changes among his subordinates in the Treasury, but it isn't true that they are all for the benefit of Ohio men. Chief Clerk Brackett will fill some other position after Aug. 1 and will be succeeded by Gen. Dan MacAuley of Indianapolis, who is a close personal friend of President Harrison. When Mr. Owen took hold as Superintendent of Immigration he was puzzled to pick out a chief clerk, as half a dozen young Hoosiers wanted the place. He explained the trouble to Secretary Foster and the Secretary promptly solved the dilemma by naming a Buckeye. The choice of an Indianian for Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department will more than even this up, and will reassure the Hoosier Republicans, who have been afraid that with an Ohio man in the Cabinet a stray office might now and then get away from them. Talk is also heard about the possible retirement of Assistant Secretary Nettleton, but not much credit is given to it. Gen. Nettleton is from Minnesota, and came into the department as the personal representative of Secretary Windom. He has proved efficient and popular, and should he retire for any reason a good foreign mission would probably be found for him.

TO RUN EXCURSIONS TO THE FAIR.

Object of a Newly-Formed Company—Exposition Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Washington is to have a World's Fair Excursion company. A number of business-men are interested in it. The plan is to organize a sort of coöperative association, whose members will be furnished with cards which will secure them a reduction on railroad and hotel rates. As the National Capital will be the starting point for a large number of visitors from the South the plan promises to succeed.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, the manager of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad, whose line runs through one of the richest States of Mexico, is making arrangements to secure a complete exhibit illustrating the resources and products of that portion of the country for the Exposition. As this State is only twelve hours by rail from the United States the people realize the importance of the exhibition to them.

The Rev. Dr. Peralto, Bishop of Panama, has tendered for exhibition at the World's Fair his very remarkable historical and ethnological collection, which has been for some years in a museum connected with the Bishop's palace. It is one of the most superb private collections of antiquities in the world, including ancient gold and silver ornaments, vessels, and objects of worship exhumed from the tombs of the extinct race that once inhabited Colombia; rare vases, pottery, and earthenware; rare ornaments, vestments, and missals that date back to the time of the conquest, papers, and various other articles of historical interest. The offer has been accepted and the collection will be shown at Chicago.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Rapid-Fire Guns to Be Tested by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—The great rivalry that has sprung up between the inventors of rapid-fire guns since the Driggs-Schroeder system came into the field has prompted the Navy Department to arrange for an exhaustive competitive test of the three best known systems, with the view to permanently establishing once for all the relative merits of each. With this end in view the representatives of the Driggs-Schroeder, Hotchkiss, and Maxim Nordenfeldt guns have each been invited to submit a gun and ammunition for trial, a prize in the shape of an order for fifty guns being offered to the firm whose gun makes the best record for rapidity of fire, endurance, velocity, and other ballistic results.

The Circuit Judgeship Appointments.

The papers in the numerous applications and recommendations for the nine Circuit Judgeships have been arranged by the Department of Justice, but will not be forwarded to the President at Cape May, as the President has intimated his purpose not to take them up until after his summer vacation. It is rumored that three of the appointees will be Democrats, but it is difficult to conceive of such appointments being made by Gen. Harrison in any of the Southern circuits except the Southwestern one. In that circuit there is some chance for Congressman D. B. Culberson of Texas. He was Chairman of the Judiciary committee in the Fiftieth Congress, and his appointment has been strongly pressed on the President by leading men of both parties. However, Democratic Presidents have never been in the habit of appointing Republican Judges.

The Question of Columbus' Bones.

San Domingo newspapers are urging a convention of the representatives of all the historical societies in the world, to be held in that city, in order to discuss and settle definitely the vexed question of the place where rest the earthly remains of Christopher Columbus. Havana claims to have the only genuine bones, and this is indignantly denied by the Dominicans. It is thought that if a representative body of historical students could be gathered there on the score of the question in dispute the matter might be settled forever.

DRIVING OUT ALL THE SEALERS.

American and British War Vessel Patrolling Bering Sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 25.—Sealing is certainly stopped in Bering Sea and all the boats of the Victoria fleet are now on the way home. The entrance to Bering Sea is effectually blocked, and is now patrolled by five American and two British war vessels. The latter are the Nymphe and Pheasant, and the United States vessels are the revenue cutters Bear, Rush, and Corwin, and gunboats Thetis and Mohican.

Tonight the Victoria sailing schooner E. B. Marvin arrived from the north, having been seized by the United States cutter Rush and turned over to the Nymphe, whose officers gave the Marion orders to sail direct for this port and remain here. The Marion was notified at Sand Point by the Rush that sealing was prohibited in the sea, and after being furnished with a copy of the proclamation of President Harrison, ordered not to attempt to go into Bering Sea under penalty of seizure. No attention was paid to the warning and Capt. McDougall sailed for the sea, determined to wait until notified by a British vessel. He was overhauled with fourteen skins aboard at Ounalaska afterward by the Rush, and taken captive. The schooner was turned over tothe Nymph. The Marvin's officers say that nearly every schooner has received notice, and they will certainly be seized if they attempt to enter sea after being warned.

The Marvin brought news that July 7 the sealer La Nymphe of San Francisco was fired on by the Thetis between St. George and St. Paul Islands. The vessel tried to escape from the Thetis, but was brought up by the shot. Another schooner, whose name is unknown, was also fired on, but succeeded in escaping.

A few hours after the Marvin arrived the schooner Walter L. Rich entered the harbor. The Captain of the Rich says that he was about to enter Behring Sea July 23 at Unimak Pass when he was met by the United States gunboat Thetis and handed a copy of the proclamation. The Captain was then warned of the consequences should he ignore the notice. The Rich cruised off the Pass for several days and then started for Victoria. Twenty-one skins were taken after the Rich was notified by the Thetis.

The owners of the American schooner Albert Walker were also warned at the same time as the Rich.

At 1 o'clock this morning the schooner Ainoka entered the harbor. The Captain reports that seventeen British and American sealing schooners were caught June 20 off Alitak Bay by the United States steamer Thetis and warned not to enter Bering Sea on pain of instant seizure. The Captain of the Ainoka decided to abide by the order and returned to Victoria, but some of the other schooners intended to enter Bering Sea and hunt seals on the Russian side and defy both American and British cruisers.

The United States steamer Marion sailed for Bering Sea today. Commander Hitchcock of the Alert was a passenger and will rejoin his own ship.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 25.—Vancouver Belle, the first of the sealing fleet to return to this port, arrived this evening with twenty-eight skins. The Belle had just entered Bering Sea July 8 when it was warned by the United States cutter Corwin to leave and at once obeyed. At that time twenty-nine sealers had been warned. The Vancouver Belle also brings the news that the schooner Beatrice of this port lost a boat and three men.

Gov. Pennoyer and His Lunatic Money.

Gov. Pennoyer (Dem.) of Oregon contributes his mite (or might) to the solution of the financial problem by an article in the *North American Review*. The Governor evidently takes some credit to himself for the novelty of his conception that money should be "based upon a perfectly secure and imperishable foundation." Of course, there is only one such foundation—namely, land. A currency "based" on land is the right thing for us, thinks Gov. Pennoyer. Some people say that this is impracticable, but Gov. Pennoyer knows the contrary, because "the State of Oregon has now more than $2,000,000 of school money loaned upon the improved farm property of the State." A little before he said "based," now he says "loaned." Why did he not say that the State of Oregon has $2,000,000 based on the improved farm property of the State? Because that would not be true. The State of Oregon has no money that is "based" at all. The money of Oregon is gold, and that kind of money "bases" itself. It is a pity that all the luny people, who want to repeat experiments that have been disastrously tried over and over again, could not be collected together in one country (an island preferably) where their antics would not hurt anybody but themselves, and provided with all kinds of printing presses, and dies, and materials, and "basing" and debasing contrivances, and allowed to do anything that they could agree to. The prime difficulty in such a case would be that they would never agree to any one plan. There would be silver men and greenback men, Subtreasury men and land-bank men, and while they were disputing over plans for making everybody rich, the colony would perish for want of meat and potatoes.—*New York Post.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in everypart of the world. 25 cents.

DID NOT UNDERSTAND.

THE INDIANA WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS MAKE A COMPLAINT.

Want to Supervise the Exhibits from Their State—Will Hamper Their Efforts to Secure Representative Exhibits—Appeal Made to Director-General Davis—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin Will Not Unite in a Joint Exhibition—General Northwestern News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—A misunderstanding has arisen between the Indiana World's Fair Commission and the general officers. It has been the supposition of the Indiana Commissioners that one of their principal duties was to equalize the displays to be made by exhibiters from this State. If they found one industry represented more largely than others they understood that they would have authority to induce those who had not made proper exhibits to do better, and, if necessary, place some restrictions upon those wanting to use more than their fair proportion of space. Acting on this supposition the Secretary of the State Commission prepared records for the allotment of space and has taken some steps toward carrying out the ideas that the commission had in view. He has received a number of applications for space, and in endeavoring to make the desired arrangements for the proposed exhibits has just learned, much to his surprise, from Mr. Hirst, the head of the Department of Installation, that these applications must be sent direct to Director-General Davis. This plan of procedure leaves the State Commissioners without any means of knowing what their own exhibiters are doing, and will, it is believed, very seriously hamper them in their efforts to secure representative exhibits; in fact, there would, it is claimed, be no State supervision. Secretary Noble of the State Commission has addressed Director-General Davis on the subject and has asked that the application for space for all Indiana exhibits be allowed to come through the State Commission. It is confidently believed that the request will be acceded to.

The idea of the combination exhibit by Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, contemplating the united erection of buildings typifying the "Clover Leaf," has been abandoned. The Fair Commissioners in the different States were not at all favorable to the proposition.

ALL QUIET AT CAMP SHERMAN.

The Chicago Camp Expected—Everybody Goes to Hear a Good Sermon.

DECATUR, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Life at Camp Sherman, where the State encampment of the Illinois Division, Sons of Veterans, is in progress, has been comparatively quiet today. Many of the young men after guard mount this morning came to this city to attend services in the churches, while others went to the river to enjoy boating and bathing. This afternoon nearly all were present to hear a fine sermon by the Rev. George E. Scrimger of the Methodist Church. The first dress-parade, with Goodman's band of Decatur in the lead, took place this evening in the presence of a great throng of citizens and old soldiers. Col. Stadden issued the daily program for the camp today as follows: First call at 5:15 a. m.; reveille, assembly, mess-call at 6 a. m.; sick-call, fatigue-call, guard-mount call, assembly of guard detail, adjutants' call, drill-call, mess-call at noon, school of instructions call at 2 p. m.; mess-call at 6 o'clock; dress-parade, retreat assembly at 7 p. m., tattoo at 10 p. m., taps at 10:30 p. m. The Chicago camps will not arrive until tonight or Monday morning. Street parade on Tuesday, to be followed by competitive drills and business meetings of the division delegates. J. A. Anderson is the Post-Adjutant, W. F. Morgan Post-Quartermaster, and C. J. Orner Post-Surgeon. The weather is delightful, and there is no brother in the hospital except B. Hall of Camp 25, Peoria, who has a sprained ankle. Ex-Gov. Oglesby has notified Col. Stadden that he cannot be present at the camp fire Monday night.

MR. STEVENSON'S QUEER PRAYER.

Couldn't Preach Politics, So He Prayed It—Gov. Boies' Law Partner.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 26.—[Special.]—The excitement over the suppression of the address on "The Saloon" by the Rev. J. O. Stevenson at the camp-meeting yesterday because of its supposed political references still continues, and some of the holiness people who are running the camp-meeting admit that they made a serious mistake. Mr. Stevenson, the proscribed clergyman, preached to a large audience in the First Congregational Church this morning. In his opening prayer, after thanking the Deity for the action of Gov. Merriam of Minnesota in preventing the Hall-Fitzsimmons prize-fight and praying strength for the Governor of Tennessee in adjusting the mining troubles, he added: "But this may be politics, and, O, Lord, if thou dost not know anything about politics, and if we are not to pray for politics, make the politicians pray themselves." A ripple of subdued applause was heard throughout the audience. In the sermon which followed he did not refer to the controversy in any way whatever. It has been stated publicly by the manager of the camp-meeting that the complaint upon which the action of the committee was based excluding Mr. Stevenson from the privileges of the camp ground for his address was made by Judge Couch, the law partner of Gov. Boies.

MAKING COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

William Teal Arrested in Indianapolis While in the Act—Served Two Terms.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—William A. Teal was arrested here today by Deputy United States Marshals Conway and Moore in the act of making counterfeit dollars. The officers had watched the house all night and then concluded to enter. A sister of Teal blocked the hallway and sought to restrain Conway by throwing her arms about his neck, but he threw her aside, burst in the door, and found Teal with the mold in his hands. He has only been out of the penitentiary since May and has served two terms of two years each and one of five years for counterfeiting. He is 40 years of age.

GENERAL NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Sunday at Saylor Springs—International Sunday-School Lesson and Lectures.

SAYLOR SPRINGS, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The International Sunday-school lesson was taught by J. W. Stewart of St. Louis at the morning Sunday-school. The Rev. D. B. Ray, D. D., editor of the *American Baptist*, St. Louis, whose controversy on Catholicism with the editor of the *Catholic Progress* is engaging a wide interest among Catholics and Baptists, addressed a large audience on the subject this morning. In the afternoon W. H. Mayfield, M. D., of the Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis, created much interest by an address on hygiene from a biblical standpoint. More attendance is expected this week together with the Duncom sister's quartet. Next Saturday and Sunday will be young people's day. During the week Prof. Ira M. Price of Chicago conducts daily lessons in Old Testament history. The Rev. D. W. Danberry of Duquoin, Ill., will conduct normal Sunday-school lessons. Dr. W. H. Mayfield with a corps of able physicians will give a course of popular lectures on practical hygiene, also one hour free consultation each day.

Awakened by a Burglar.

NEENAH, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Lumberman John R. Davis was awakened this morning by a noise in his sleeping apartment, and, rising, was confronted with a revolver in the hands of a burglar, who warned him to keep quiet. The fellow was about ready to depart, and, throwing Mr. Davis' vest on his face, backed out of the room. An investigation shows that he secured jewelry valued at about $150 and a small amount of money. The home of Root Booth in Menasha was also burglarized during the night presumably by the same fellow. Little was secured. There is no clew to the offender.

Girl's Father Is Still Mad.

DECATUR, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Last night the officers were trying to locate Bud Morgan, who eloped Saturday with Miss Margaret Clover, aged 17, daughter of Nathan Clover, a farmer of Blue Mound Township, and all day today the father was working the telephone and the telegraph wires to catch the nervy musical instrument salesman for whose arrest a State warrant has been issued. Charly Taylor, if caught, may be prosecuted for complicity in the abduction. It is understood that Mrs. Clover is anxious to have Maggie marry Morgan, but Mr. Clover is emphatic in his disapproval of the arrangements. It was learned this afternoon that Morgan and Miss Clover were married in St. Louis last night.

Shot His Brother's Murderer.

TROUT LAKE, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—Dan Dunn, who shot Steve Harcourt at Seney about a month ago, was shot dead here today by James Harcourt, a brother of the man shot by Dunn. Dunn had his examination and was discharged at Manistique yesterday. He had sworn out a warrant for the arrest of James Harcourt for threatening to kill him. The sheriff had Harcourt under arrest and was on his way to jail with him when they met Dunn. Harcourt pulled his revolver and fired. Dunn died almost immediately.

New Bank for Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—A new bank to be known as the Clinton County Bank was organized here Saturday, with the following named gentlemen composing the Board of Directors: Joseph E. Hillis, Amos Heavilon, T. N. Lucas, J. M. Cleveland of this city, and W. L. Lawson of Crawfordsville. Mr. Lucas will be the Cashier, with Hillis and Heavilon respectively President and Vice-President. The personnel of the new concern is a strong one financially and otherwise.

More Diseased Cattle.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., July 25.—[Special.]—An epidemic of sore mouth, supposed to be the same as reported from other parts of the State and Iowa, has broken out among the cattle here. The upper part of the mouth becomes sore, the animals refuse to eat or drink, and milch cows dry up at once. After a few days maggots appear in the sores. Great alarm is felt among the farmers.

She Ate No Solid Food.

HARVARD, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Miss Fannie Ward, aged about 32 years, died here this morning after an illness of a year. Her case was peculiar. For three months she had not eaten an ounce of solid food, and the query is upon what did she subsist. Cancer of the stomach grew to such an extent that it diseased the adjacent organs and she could not survive.

Northwestern Notes.

While digging a water well A. W. Whetsel, a resident of Dunkirk, twelve miles east of Hartford City, Ind., struck a strong flow of natural gas.

The excursion of the Republican Editorial Association, which was to have left Frankfort, Ind., next Wednesday for the Lake Erie outing, has been abandoned.

The new building of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Watseka, Ill., a brick structure costing $10,000, was dedicated yesterday by the Rev. H. W. Bolton, D. D., of Chicago.

The Wabash, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroads have decided to build a grand union depot at Sullivan, Ill. It will cost $12,000.

The Rev. D. C. Marquis of Chicago has been secured as the temporary occupant of the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church, Bloomington, Ill., vice the Rev. John W. Dinsmore, D. D., resigned.

Undoubtedly the largest encampment and fair ever held in this part of the State will be the Central Illinois Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union encampment and fair, which is to be held at Virginia, Ill., Aug. 3 to 8 inclusive. There will be a greater number of speakers of national reputation than at any similar celebration held in this section.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A BISHOP.

Blackmail Extorted from Those Who Are Promoted in England.

A short time ago a discussion took place in the English House of Lords in relation to the fees paid by Bishops and Archbishops at the time of their promotion or translation. This grew out of the alleged fact that one of the Bishops, who died shortly after his recent appointment, left his family in debt in consequence of the onerous number and amount of fees which he was compelled to pay at the time he assumed this office. These were stated to be the equivalent of about $10,000. There has been no official account given of what these fees were, and in the debate referred to, which led to the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter, while a disposition was shown to do away with these payments as a traditional abuse, there was an evident inclination to keep in concealment what the fees were and to whom they were paid. A correspondent of the London *Times* sends the following list of homage fees due to the King's servants from every Bishop in England and Wales upon his promotion or translation, stating that the Archbishop's homage fees were just double this amount. These, it is said, were in force in the year 1722, and, curiously enough, this is apparently the last public statement on this subject. Whether these are still in force or how many of them have been repealed does not seem to be generally known even in England. These are merely homage fees and do not include the state fees relating to a Bishop's election and confirmation, and the papers, parchments, seals, and ceremonies which attend that event; but the list we give is illustrative of the deeply rooted character of an ancient privilege:

	£	s.	d.
To the Lord Chamberlain	£10	0	0
To the groom of the stole	5	0	0
To the Earl Marshal	5	13	4
To the Secretary of State	6	13	4
To the clerk of the closet	1	6	8
To the gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber	5	0	0
To the daily waiter	5	0	0
To the assistant	1	5	0
To the quarter waiters	4	0	0
To the grooms of the privy chamber	5	0	0
To the exempts	5	0	0
To the pages of the presence	2	0	0
To the grooms of the chambers	2	0	0
To the servers of the chambers	2	0	0
To the sergeants-at-arms	5	0	0
To the heralds-at-arms	6	13	4
To the sergeant trumpeter and trumpets	4	0	0
To the yeomen ushers	2	13	4
To the sergeant porter	2	0	0
To the porters at the gate	1	0	0
To the knight harbinger	3	6	8
To the King's barber	1	0	0
To the gentlemen and yeomen harbingers	5	6	8
To the keepers of the Council Chamber	1	0	0
To the drum-major	1	0	0
To the gent of the pantry	1	0	0
To the master cook	1	5	0
To the yeomen of the mouth	1	0	0
To the gent of the buttery	...	16	0
To the gent of the cellar	...	16	0
To the gent of the ewry	1	0	0
To the pages of the bedchamber	4	0	0
To the yeomen and officers of robes	4	0	0
To the surveyor of the dresser	0	10	0
To the chap closet-keeper	1	0	0
To his assistant	...	5	0
Doing homage within the verge	4	0	0
Total	£112	10	4

They All Want It.

"Dear brethren," said the minister,
And mopped his thoughtful brow,
"Remember when the hat goes round—
We want free silver now!"
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

UNCERTAINTY AT UNION.

DIFFICULT TO SAY WHO MAY NOT RESIGN FROM THE DIRECTORY.

Dr. Briggs' Heresy the Cause of the Trouble—The $1,000,000 Endowment Endangered and Several Intellectual Pillars of the Theological Seminary to Remove Themselves—Dr. Dickey to Go at Once—Compliments for Harvard—Dr. Van Dyke's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—[Special.]—Union Theological Seminary is in more trouble over the Briggs matter. Not only is the endowment of $1,000,000 in a shaky condition because of the strained relations between the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the seminary, but for this very same reason five of the directors may resign. Added to this are the difficulties in the way of finding the right man for an important chair in the faculty now vacant, the prospect of another vacancy in the faculty through the early retirement of Prof. Prentiss, and the trial for heresy of the leading professor. Dr. Briggs, to whose defense Union Seminary is committed.

The probable resignation of the directors is due mainly to the mismanagement of Dr. Briggs' case before the General Assembly. Because of criticisms upon his course at Detroit Director Charles A. Dickey's resignation is now before the board. Six Union Seminary men were chosen as Commissioners to the General Assembly. They were probably the strongest men intellectually in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. John Hall heads the list. Then come Charles A. Briggs, Charles H. Parkhurst, Erskine N. White, Lawyer Henry Day, and Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia. One of the six, Dr. Briggs, is a professor at Union Seminary—the rest are directors. Dr. Dickey was present at the opening session of the assembly. Dr. Parkhurst presented his credentials five days later. The others were represented by alternates. Dr. John Hall would have been chosen Moderator had he taken his commission as delegate. In his absence Dr. Green of Princeton was given the honor. And this powerful office, which might have been in hands friendly to Union, went to its rival. Dr. Dickey was a candidate for the Moderatorship, and in the absence of both Drs. Green and Hall he could have been elected. But he gracefully withdrew, and in a flowery speech placed Dr. Green in nomination.

Hoodwinked by Princeton.

Dr. Green's Moderatorship, the Union men say, was fatal to their cause. They blame Dr. Dickey for having made the speech of nomination. They criticise him as having given way to the blandishments of the Princeton men. "Hoodwinked," "bamboozled" are the words used in speaking of this particular act.

Soon thereafter the Union directors met in New York City to consider what should be done with the Briggs veto. Dr. Dickey took occasion to explain why he had nominated Dr. Green. He said that he had done it in the interests of peace and harmony; that Dr. Green was sure to be elected, and that as a matter of courtesy and at the request of Dr. Patton he had moved to make the election unanimous. A week later Dr. Parkhurst in a public manner made use of Dr. Dickey's statement. Thereupon Dr. Dickey wrote out his resignation as director and sent it to President Butler. He accompanied it with a letter saying that if he were not free to speak openly to this brother directors in a secret meeting of the board it was necessary for him to resign. The directors are now urging Dr. Dickey to recall his resignation.

Dr. Dickey's place will be hard to fill. He represents the Philadelphia friends of the seminary, many of whom have made rich gifts to the institution. When his resignation is considered in connection with his course at Detroit it is likely to strengthen him as a candidate for the moderatorship of the next Assembly.

Dr. John Hall has intimated that he also will resign. He left the last meeting of the directors in an unhappy frame of mind and he has since criticised the course of Union Seminary as antagonistic to the General Assembly. It is said that at the next meeting of Union directors Dr. Hall's resignation will be read.

More Resignations Coming.

It is only a question of time, also, when Dr. White will resign. He holds a position under the Assembly as Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Erection and he cannot continue as director of a seminary unfriendly to the General Assembly. Both Dr. Robert Russell Booth and Elder William A. Booth are hostile to the present course of the seminary. Dr. Booth's fighting qualities are prime and he has been a director since the war, but his resignation would not be unexpected if it were read at the next meeting of the Board.

A successor must also be chosen to Dr. Henry Vandyke, whose death last May continued the long-standing vacancy in the chair of systematic theology. Dr. Vandyke was chosen not alone for his scholarship, but because he was known throughout the church as a strong conservative and a strict Calvinist. Just such a man is what the Union now wants. Especially is this necessary in the present critical state of the relations of the seminary with the church. For with the prospects of a fight with the Assembly few conservatives would be found willing to join the faculty. Many names of men were canvassed—among others Dr. John H. Worcester of Chicago. His declination of an election to the faculty of Hartford Seminary was given as assurance that he was to go into Union. His warm speech at Detroit in support of Briggs, however, removed him from the list of possibilities. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago was also considered, but his well-known leaning toward the German theology disbarred him. It is now understood that a committee of the directors has offered the place to Dr. S. P. Nichols of St. Louis, and that he is to accept. Dr. Nichols is a Briggs man. He worked hard in the lobby of the Assembly helping along the cause of the brilliant controversialist, and his presence in the faculty would be agreeable. He is also a strong man with the conservatives, as his old-school tendencies are quite pronounced. As an ex-moderator of an Assembly he is among those to whom is due the highest respect of all good Presbyterians.

"JAY GOULD'S" SUCTION DID THE WORK.

The Moriska and the Helena Collide at Black Hole—One Man Killed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 26.—The Minnesota Iron company's steel steamship Moriska collided with the schooner Helena in tow of the steambarge Havana yesterday at the Black Hole. The Helena was up-bound, laden with 1,600 tons of soft coal for Lake Linden. The Moriska was down-bound with 2,000 tons iron ore. The correct signals were given by both the Moriska and Havana, but the suction from the passenger steamer Jay Gould sheered the Helena to port. The Moriska, which was under check, struck her on the stern and cut clean back to the cat-head. She is in twenty feet of water. The Helena is owned by George P. Mackay of Cleveland, valued at $30,000. The Moriska was not seriously damaged and proceeded on her trip. A Finnish sailor named Matti on the Helena was killed. His body was brought here by the Havana.

The Secret of Fine Pastry.

Is wholly in using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. The only pure Cream Tarter Powder sold on the market. Other brands contain either ammonia, alum or some other adulterant. Ammonia or alum powders dry out, make the dough too porous, leaving a bitter taste, etc.

No agency has assisted so much toward perfection in cookery as Price's Cream Baking Powder. Its ingredients are simple and so blended as to exist in exact chemical proportions, so after use there is never any excess of either left in the food. Hence there can be no impurities whatever left in the finished food. No bitter taste, no taint of ammonia, but food raised with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder partakes of the natural sweet flavor of the flour and keeps moist and fresh for days. This powder possesses qualities peculiar to it alone. No other makes such delicious pastry. No other contains the white of eggs.

GARDEN CITYS CHAMPIONS

WHITINGS LOSE TO THE RIVALS AND TAKE SECOND PLACE.

Yesterday's Games Cause a Marked Change in the City League Standing—Brands Lose to the New Leaders—Franklins Defeat the West Ends—Results of Contests in the Boys' League—Gaelic Association Events—Other Amateur Sporting News.

Boys' League.	W.	Lost.	P. c.	City League.	W.	Lost.	P. c.
Records	7	4	.636	Garden Citys	8	4	.666
Standards	5	4	.555	Whitings	7	4	.636
Ætnas	5	5	.500	Rivals	6	5	.545
Locals	5	6	.454	West Ends	5	6	.454
West End Jrs	4	5	.444	Brands	4	7	.363
Lincolns	4	6	.400	Franklins	4	8	.333

Club L.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	News. L'g'e	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Oaks	5	3	.625	Post	6	2	.750
Ashlands	4	3	.571	News	5	2	.714
Harvard	4	4	.500	Tribune	4	3	.571
Carleton	4	4	.500	Times	3	5	.374
Illinois	4	4	.500	Globe	1	7	.125
Hyde Park	2	5	.286	Inter-Ocean	Withd'wn.		

Oak'd L'g'e	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	D. Gds. Lg.	Won	Lost.	P.C.
Chadwick	12	0	1.000	Walkers	7	1	.875
Aurora	9	3	.750	Farwells	4	3	.571
Rover	4	7	.364	Wards	3	6	.333
Calumet	4	7	.361	Fields	2	6	.250
Vernon	2	8	.200				
Harvard Jrs	1	7	.125				

C. League.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	B.&S. Leag.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
S. W. & Co	6	1	.857	M. D. W. & Co	6	1	.857
Crane E. Co	6	1	.857	Selz S. & Co	5	1	.833
E. K. & Co	3	4	.429	G. P. G. & Co	5	2	.714
M. W. & Co	2	5	.286	P. D. & P'm'r	3	4	.429
Thomson-H. Co	2	5	.286	C. H. F. & Co	2	5	.286
J. Morris Co	2	5	.286	C. M. H. & Co	0	8	.000

GARDEN CITYS IN THE LEAD.

They Defeat the Brands and Become City League Champions.

The Garden Citys defeated the Brands at the West Side grounds, thereby taking first place. O'Connor pitched a wonderful game. The Brands could do nothing with him and two hits were all they secured, while twelve men struck out. Although four hits were all the Gardens got off Hawkins' delivery he was wild and his support wretched. Wall and Lynch did good work in their respective positions. The score:

Brands.	R	B	P	A	E	Garden Citys.	R	B	P	A	E
Quigley, c.	1	0	9	4	3	M'Adams, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0
M'Grath, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Boyd, 1b.	2	1	1	1	0
Esterq'st, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	O'Connor, p.	2	1	1	2	0
McCabe, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Noll, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sauter, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	Crowe, ss.	1	0	1	1	3
Wernke, 1b.	0	0	8	1	3	Harder c.	1	0	13	0	1
Hanson, s.s.	0	0	2	1	1	Lynch, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Hawkins, p.	0	0	1	4	1	O'Meare, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	McCor'ick rf	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	2	24	15	11	Totals	11	4	27	9	4

Garden Citys.......1 5 0 1 2 0 0 2 *—11
Brands.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Lynch, Boyd. Three-base hits—Noll, McCabe. Sacrifice hits—Lynch (2), Quigley, Esterquest. Base on balls—By Hawkins, 9; by O'Connor, 3. Hit by pitched ball—O'Meara (2). Struck out—By Hawkins, 8; by O'Connor, 12. Left on bases—Garden Citys, 8; Brands, 7. Balk—Hawkins. Stolen bases—Esterquest, Quigley, Crowe, Harder, O'Meara (2), O'Connor, Noll. Passed balls—Harder, 2; Quigley, 2. Wild pitches—O'Connor, 1; Hawkins, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Tindell.

WHITINGS IN SECOND PLACE.

The Rivals Take a Game from Them by Superior Playing.

The 1,500 persons who crowded into the South Side Grounds seemed to thoroughly appreciate the manner in which the Rivals defeated the champions and forced them into second-place. These grounds appear to be unlucky for the Whitings, they having lost three out of the four games played at this park.

The Whitings started their run getting in the second inning, N. Schnur going to first on balls, J. Schnur following with a short hit which Baker threw wild, allowing the runner to score. Hallstrom's two-bagger to center gave them another run. Lee struck out. Adams flew out to Possehl and Baker, assisting in putting out Andrews at first, retired the side. In the third Baker again threw wild, giving Rheims his base. The latter stole second, and crossed the rubber on Daly's three-bagger to deep right field. Scanlan's sacrifice brought in the second run, N. Schnur's striking out and Hallstrom being retired at first sent them to the field. This ended their efforts to secure runs, through the Rivals' brilliant fielding and Cady's steady work in the box.

For the Rivals nothing was done until the third inning. Daly stopped a hit by McLaughlin, but threw wild and sent him to second. Rheims fumbled Cady's sacrifice and Cady easily stole second. Hanrahoe was put to sleep at first and Baker's fly was pulled down by Rheims. Kinzie's grounder to Daly was again thrown wild and two runs scored. Possehl fouling out ended the inning. The next inning put the Rivals in the lead by scoring four runs on Lee's error, singles by Kinzie and Scott, Cady's hit over the center field fence for four bases, and Daly's two wild throws. The Rivals won the game in the eighth by increasing the score four runs on two bases on balls, a sacrifice, Dahmke's hit, Cady's two-bagger, and Daly's repetition of poor throwing. The score:

Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E	Whitings	R	B	P	A	E
Hanrah'e, 2b	1	0	4	1	0	Andrews, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Baker, 3b.	1	0	1	3	2	Rheims, 2b.	1	1	4	2	2
Kinzie, c.	1	0	7	2	0	Daly, ss.	1	1	1	5	5
Possehl, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Scanlan, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Scott, 1b.	2	1	6	0	1	N. Schnur, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Dahmke, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	J. Schnur, l.f.	1	1	1	0	0
Ball, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Halstrom, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
McLau'l'n, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Lee, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Cady, p.	3	2	0	1	0	Adams, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	10	7	27	9	2	Totals	4	5	24	14	8

Rivals.......0 0 2 4 0 0 0 4 *—10
Whitings.......0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Rivals, 2; Whitings, 2. Sacrifice hits—Hanrahoe, Baker, Cady, Rheims, Scanlan, Adams. Two-base hits—Hallstrom, Cady. Three-base hit—Daly. Home run—Cady. Stolen bases—Rheims, Daly, Cady, Ball, Dahmke 2. Bases on balls—Rivals, 3; Whitings, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Hanrahoe. Struck out—By Cady, Andrews, Daly, N. Schnur, J. Schnur, Lee 2; by Lee, Cady. Left on bases—Rivals, 6; Whitings, 7. Passed balls—Adams 1, Kinzie 1. Wild pitches—Lee, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Luby.

Franklins, 10; West Ends, 5.

North-Siders who expected to see a walk-away for the West Ends were disappointed yesterday. The West End part of the program was filled satisfactorily, they getting one run in the first inning; but the Franklins started to run at such a gait that they soon outstripped their opponents. Both teams played a stiff game, although the West Ends were unfortunate in bunching their errors with the base hits of the Franklins. Brandon pitched for the West Ends and though hit rather hard was effective at critical times. Schafer and Lyons carried off the honors in fielding. Justi started to pitch for the Franklins, but was soon relieved by Gastfield, who kept the hits well scattered. He was ably supported by Ortman, while Hassett at short and Stein at left field distinguished themselves. The West Ends started the run-getting in the first, Sayrs crossing the plate on his and Kinney's singles. A single by Lyons, with Schafer's home run, netted two in the second. Schafer scored again in the seventh on an error, a steal, and a wild pitch, and in the ninth Sayrs scored on two errors. For the Franklins, after Bartell had scored on a base on balls, a steal, and a two-base hit, Roxbury dropped Sullivan's third strike, Brandon hit Gastfield, and Justi cleared the bases by a home-run drive over the right-field fence. The fifth inning netted four more runs through two singles, a two-bagger, and two errors, while a two-base hit and a sacrifice gave one run in the eighth. The score:

West Ends.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
Sayrs, c. f.	2	1	0	1	0	Bartell, 2b.	2	2	2	1	2
Santry, 2b.	0	0	1	2	2	Ortman, c.	2	2	9	1	1
Roxbury, c.	0	1	11	2	1	Sullivan, 3b.	1	0	0	2	2
Kinney, ss.	0	2	0	0	0	Gastf'ld, 1b-p	1	2	2	7	1
Peter'n, 1b-c	0	1	6	0	1	Hassett, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
Lyons, 3b.	1	2	4	1	0	Justi, p-1b.	2	1	7	1	1
M'Derm't, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Lyncn, c.f.	1	1	1	2	0
Shaefer, l.f.	2	1	2	0	0	Stein, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Brandon, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Patton, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	5	8	24	9	5	Totals	10	10	26	16	7

Note—Roxbury out, hit by batted ball.

Earned runs—West Ends, 3; Franklins, 4. Two-base hits—Ortman 2, Gastfield, Lynch, Patton, Kinney, Peterson, Lyons. Home runs—Schafer, Justi. Struck out—Franklins, 13; West Ends, 8. Stolen bases—West Ends, 2; Franklins, 5. Bases on balls—Franklins, 6; West Ends, 2. Passed balls—Roxbury, Peterson. Wild pitches—Gastfield.

Games in the Boys' League.

The Standards suffered a shut-out at the hands of the Ætnas. The latter had their strongest team out, and Mack, their pitcher, allowed his opponents but three hits. The Standards played listlessly. The features were the battery work of Mack and Hawley, the playing of Glavin, the base running of Lynch, and Reit's home run. The score:

Standards.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Ætna.......4 0 3 1 0 2 *—10

Base hits—Ætnas, 6; Standards, 3. Errors—Ætnas, 3; Standards, 8. Struck out—Ætnas, 4; Standards, 9; Bases on balls—Ætnas, 2; Standards, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Ætnas, 5. Passed ball—Gabel, 1. Wild pitches—Stein, Dillon. Batteries—Ætnas, Mack and Hawley; Standards, Stein, Dillon, and Gabel. Umpire—Prindeville.

The West End Jrs. defeated the Locals on the West Side grounds. Adams, the West Ends' new pitcher, is a success. The score:

Locals.......3 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
West End Jrs.......4 1 0 2 2 0 *—9

Earned runs—West Ends, 2. Two-base hit—Figg. Three-base hit—Adams. Passed balls—Fuller, Brown. Bases on balls—By Bell, 1; by E. Frazer, 1; by Adams, 2. Balk—Bell. Struck out—By Adams, 10; by Bell, 6; by E. Frazer, 3. Left on bases—West Ends, 5; Locals, 2. Stolen bases—Figg, Brown, Schoile. Time—1:30. Umpire—Domme.

The Lake View Records easily defeated the Lincolns on the South Side grounds by opportune hitting, by Adams' poor work in the box, and the poor fielding of the Lincolns. The score:

Lake View Records.......0 0 8 1 2 0 *—11
Lincolns.......0 0 2 0 2 1 0—5

Base hits—Records, [illegible]; Lincolns, 5. Errors—Records, 4; Lincolns, 12. Sacrifice hits—Wolyn, Kirby. Stolen bases—Records, 9; Lincolns, 5. Bases on balls—Records, 4; Lincolns, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Rost. Struck out—By Lebbin, 8; by Adams, 6. Passed balls—Ayers, 3; Parker, 5. Wild pitches—Adams, 2. Left on bases—Records, 8; Lincolns, 10. Time—1:20. Umpire—Luby.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

The Letter-Carriers defeated the Kellogg & Cox team yesterday afternoon by an 8 to 4 score.

The Tidals, a 16-year-old team, would like to get a game with the Wyandottes for Aug. 29. Address W. Gouget, Nos. 151-153 Wabash-av.

The Dearborn Stars defeated the Clovers on the Lake Front. The feature of the game was the base-running of Cummings of the Dearborn Stars. Score: Dearborn Stars, 22; Clovers, 10.

The Young Nationals played the Chicago Boys at Lincoln Park. The features of the game were the pitching of E. Lamont and the good work behind the bat of C. Mayer. The batteries were E. Lamont and C. Mayer of the Young Nationals and Gridley and Strasser of the Chicago Boys.

Young Nationals.......8 1 0 0 2 0 1—12
Chicago Boys.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

The young Nationals played the Logans at Logan School. The features of the game were the pitching of E. Lamont and hard hitting by Young Nationals. The batteries were N. Lamont and C. Mayer of the Young Nationals and Curran and Shorty of the Logans.

Young Nationals.......5 1 3 7 5 6 0—27
Logans.......6 2 2 0 1 2 0—13

The Young Nationals played the Liberty Boys at Sheffield and North avenues. The feature of the game was the pitching of Hollison. The batteries were Hollison and C. Mayer of the Young Nationals, and Lucky Walsh and Jochum of the Liberty Boys.

Young Nationals.......2 4 0 2 0—8
Liberty Boys.......2 1 0 1 3—7

Ryan's Freedoms defeated the Freedom Juniors at Erie street and Oakley avenue. The features of the game were the battery work of Brown and Barry, the catching of Cashen, and Ryan's fielding. The batteries were Brown and Barry of Ryan's Freedoms and Mouthai and Cashen of the Freedom Juniors. The score:

Ryan's Freedoms.......1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2—5
Freedom Jrs.......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

A close and exciting game of baseball was played on the Southwest City League grounds between clubs representing the Corn Exchange and Illinois Trust and Savings Banks. The features of the game were the pitching of Dirr and Jones, the shortstop work of Fox, the fielding of Olmstead, the fielding of the Illinois, and batting of the Corn Exchange nine. If all bank nines desiring trouble will please address D. J. Carroll, care Corn Exchange Bank, they will be accommodated. The score:

Corn Exchange.......2 1 2 4 5 0 1 3 0—18
Illinois T. and S. Bank.......4 1 4 0 2 5 1 0 0—17

GAELIC ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Many Spectators and an Interesting Program of Events.

The Gaelic Athletic Association held its games on the grounds at Lincoln and Polk streets yesterday afternoon. A somewhat shorter program than usual was provided, but the excellence of the closely contested events made up for any lack in numbers, and enthusiasm was kept up to a high pitch throughout the entire performance.

The games opened with a football match between the Wolf Tones and the Columbias. The latter club had decidedly the best of the game and won easily by 7 points. The Wolf Tones did not score a point.

A 100 yards dash followed between M. Walsh and M. Kennedy, the former passing the tape in ten seconds, just a yard ahead of his opponent.

The concluding event was a quarter-mile race between the same two contestants. Kennedy succeeded in reversing the former order, and won easily by fifteen yards.

THE HEAT OF THE EARTH.

The Temperature at 200 Miles May Be 18,000 Degrees Farenheit.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine: Many scientific men are devoting their lives to finding out all that can be learned about the interior of this wonderful globe of ours. One of the interesting problems on which they are engaged is the depth and geographical limits of permanently frozen soil. The British Association has collected a large amount of data on this question. They have already told us some curious things, such as the fact that excellent wheat lands north of Manitoba overlie frozen earth that never thaws.

Sometimes geologists find strata of rocks that they are able to show must have been buried at a remote age 20,000 feet under the surface. These upturned edges of rock, which some terrible convulsion lifted to the air, give us a glimpse of the condition of the interior some way below the greatest depth to which we can attain. The workmen in the deepest mines in Europe swelter in almost intolerable heat, and yet they have never penetrated over one-seven-thousandth part of the distance from the earth. In the lower levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time until the Sutro tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some of the terrible heat, which had stood at 120°.

The deepest boring ever made, that at Sperenberg, near Berlin, penetrates only 4,172 feet, about 1,000 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St. Louis. The result of this imperfect knowledge is that there are more theories and disputes among scientific men with regard to the interior of the earth than about any other problems of physical science. Some eminent physicists, for instance, like Sir William Thomson, have believed that the crust of the earth is at least 800 miles thick. The majority adduce good reasons for believing that the crust is only twenty-five to fifty miles thick. All agree that if the temperature within the earth continues to increase as it does near the surface—at the rate of 1° Farenheit for about every 55 feet of descent—all igneous rocks must be fused at no great depth.

In fact, at this rate of increase, the temperature at 200 miles is 18,000° Farenheit, which is Prof. Rosetti's estimate of the probable temperature of the sun. It is probable, however, that this rate of increase is maintained for no great distance, and many physicists believe that at some unknown but not very great depth the increase in temperature ceases.

THE FAT INCUBUS.

Even the Indianapolis "Sentinel" Is Getting Ready to Dump Him.

Indianapolis *Sentinel* of July 22: In the absence of the editor from the city a paragraph appeared in the editorial columns of the *Sentinel* which does not state, with nice accuracy, the view of this journal as to the Presidential nomination of 1892. The paragraph ran, in part, as follows:

The great, almost the sole, issue in the next Presidential campaign will be the reform of the tariff. And on that issue Grover Cleveland is the very embodiment of the Democratic idea. On that issue the battle is to be fought and victory won, and beside that issue all others sink into insignificance. And while that issue remains and he lives, Grover Cleveland is the logical candidate of the Democratic party.

The *Sentinel* begs to amend the above before it is accepted by the public as defining this paper's attitude on the subject of the next Presidential nomination. In the first place, we think it is too early for President-making. The convention will not meet for a year. Meantime several important elections are to be held, and Congress, with an overwhelming Democratic majority in the popular branch, will hold a long session. Between now and next summer there may be a complete transformation of political conditions. If the tariff shall be the commanding issue of the next campaign, as seems probable now, Grover Cleveland will certainly be a logical candidate; possibly the logical candidate. But, on the other hand, circumstances may render it advisable to nominate a Western candidate. Certainly it would be clearly advisable to do so if it were not for the peculiar relation Mr. Cleveland occupies to the tariff question. It may be thought best to come West for a candidate notwithstanding this. In such event an able and well-equipped Indianian will be strongly supported [meaning the Greeley mugwump Gray]. Other Western statesmen are also likely to be considered. Circumstances, even more than personalities, will determine the choice.

As for the *Sentinel*, it is no hero worshiper, and is not at this time in the business of President-making.

All Against the Anglo-Saxon Race.

The percentage of increase of population since the last census in Great Britain was 11.65. These figures recall the fact that the percentages are all against the Anglo-Saxon race as well as the so-called Latin races. Of the highly cultivated peoples of the world, omitting Eastern nations, it seems, judging from the last census, that only the Germans are maintaining their steady rate of increase. Whether this be due to the physical exercise of her great army, perhaps more active in its maneuvers and drawn more generally from the body of the community than the armed force of any other civilized country, or from some other circumstance, is a matter of speculation. The Americans, Canadians, English, and Australians will hardly abandon their peaceful vocations and form immense armies in order to make an improvement in the census record. Their progress, if slower, with slight indications of falling numerically behind the original fatherland and such races as the Russians, is substantial and as yet ahead of that of most cultivated races.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Georgia Peach Orchard.

One of the prettiest shows in Marshallville, Ga., is a peach orchard of 6,000 trees planted by the compass in squares, well tilled, beautifully trimmed, and each limb gracefully bending under the precious burden of fruit.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES IN THE VARIOUS LEAGUES.

Columbus and Louisville Successful in the American Association, While Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and Duluth Come Out Ahead in the Western—Appleton, Marinette, and Fond du Lac Victorious in the Wisconsin League—Run by the Detroit Wheelmen.

West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Omaha	48	28	.632	Boston	56	25	.691
Milwaukee	50	32	.609	St. Louis	56	31	.643
Minneapolis	45	39	.535	Baltimore	46	32	.589
Lincoln	41	36	.532	Athletic	41	40	.506
Sioux City	39	42	.481	Columbus	43	43	.500
Kansas City	38	42	.475	Cincinnati	36	49	.423
Denver	32	46	.410	Louisville	30	60	.333
Duluth	29	55	.345	Washington	25	53	.320

Wis. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Ill.-Ia. Lg'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Appleton	30	19	.612	Quincy	39	24	.619
Green Bay	23	23	.500	Joliet	43	27	.614
Oshkosh	24	25	.489	Rockford	40	27	.597
Marinette	23	24	.489	Ottawa	38	33	.535
Fond du Lac	21	26	.446	Ottumwa	30	33	.476
Oconto	22	28	.440	Cedar R'p'ds	26	40	.393

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Chicago at Cleveland, New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

American Association—Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at Baltimore.

Western Association—Denver at St. Paul, Kansas City at Minneapolis, Omaha at Milwaukee, Lincoln at Sioux City.

Northwestern League—None scheduled.

Wisconsin League—Marinette at Oconto, Green Bay at Appleton, Oshkosh at Fond du Lac.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Games Won by Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—The crippled team representing Omaha was easily defeated by Milwaukee. The visitors played like a lot of old ladies. The score:

Milwaukee.......7 0 0 2 4 2 5 0 0—20
Omaha.......0 0 3 0 1 0 2 1 0—7

Hits—Milwaukee, 22; Omaha, 13. Errors—Milwaukee, 2; Omaha, 10. Earned runs—Milwaukee, 8; Omaha, 2. Two-base hits—Earle (2), Shoch, Schriver, Dungan, Baker. Bases stolen—Burke (2), Pettit, Earle, Dalrymple (2), Shriver, Trafley. Double plays—Burke-Campion; Shoch-Pettit; Greenan-Traffley-Krock. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 5; off Fee, 6. Struck out—By Smith, 5; by Fee, 2. Passed ball—Schriver. Wild pitches—Fee, 2. Time—2:10. Umpire—Strief. Batteries—F. Smith and Schriver; Fee and Dugdale.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—Minneapolis batted Swartzel out of the box in the first inning. Smith, who succeeded him, was wild. The score:

Minneapolis.......7 2 0 0 2 0 6 0 1—18
Kansas City.......0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2—10

Hits—Minneapolis, 13; Kansas City, 18. Errors—One each. Earned runs—Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 6. Two-base hits—Ward, Gunson, Smith, Pickett. Three-base hits—Killen, Hoover, Manning. Stolen bases—Ward, White, McGlone, Tredway. Double play—Minnehan-Darling-McGlone. Bases on balls—Off Killen, 1; off Swartzel, 1; off Smith, 7. Hit by pitcher—Killen. Struck out—By Killen, 1; by Smith, 6. Wild pitches—Killen, 1; Smith, 3. Time—2:30. Umpire—Gaffney. Batteries—Killen and Darling; Swartzel, Smith, and Gunson.

DULUTH, Minn., July 26.—The postponed Denver-Duluth game of the last series at Denver was played in West Superior this morning. Duluth won in the last inning by superior fielding work. It was a brilliant game all through. The score:

Duluth.......0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3—6
Denver.......4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Hits—Duluth, 9; Denver, 9. Errors—Duluth, 1; Denver, 2. Earned runs—Duluth, 2; Denver, 3. Two-base hits—Hamburg, Goodenough, Werrick (2). Double play—Baldwin-Laroque. Bases on balls—Off McNabb, 2; off McHale, 2. Hit by pitcher—Laroque. Left on bases—Duluth, 5; Denver, 4. Struck out—By McHale, 3; by McNabb, 6. Time—1:45. Umpire—Emslie. Batteries—McHale and Baldwin; McNabb and Lohbeck.

Duluth played all around Denver in the afternoon game at Recreation Park. There were 3,000 people present. Hart was steady, giving but three men bases on balls, while Gilliland, for the visitors gave double that number. Hart's support was excellent. The score:

Duluth.......2 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—6
Denver.......0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Hits—Duluth, 10; Denver, 8. Errors—Duluth, 2; Denver, 1. Earned runs—Duluth, 2; Denver, 1. Two-base hits—Laroque, O'Rourke, Wilson. Home run—Werrick. Double plays—Ely-O'Rourke-Laroque; Werrick-Beard-Tebeau. Bases on balls—Off Hart, 3; off Gilliland, 6. Wild pitches—Gilliland, 2. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Goodenough, 3. Struck out—By Hart, 6; by Gilliland, 1. Left on bases—Duluth, 6; Denver, 8. Time—2:05. Umpire—Emslie. Batteries—Hart and Baldwin; Gilliland and Lohbeck.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 26.—Today the Huskers got back at the Lincoln men, and but for an error that let in a run would have shut them out. Ehret pitched for the visitors and was batted freely, but met with good support in the field. Hart did good work in the box for the home team. The clubs scored a couple of pretty double plays and Billy Earle made two sensational catches behind the bat. The score:

Sioux City.......0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 *—4
Lincoln.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—Sioux City, 1. Two-base hits—Raymond, Wilson. Stolen bases—Sioux City, 4; Lincoln, 4. Double plays—Root-Rowe, J.-Rowe, D. (2); Strauss-Nicholson-Morrissey. First base on balls—Sioux City, 1; Lincoln, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Stafford. Struck out—By Hart, 1; by Ehret, 3. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—1:30. Umpire—Knight.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus, 4; St. Louis, 3—Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—Bad playing lost today's game for Cincinnati, and allowed Louisville at the last moment to turn defeat into victory. Attendance 2,500. The score:

Cincinnati.......1 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—5
Louisville.......0 0 1 0 0 3 0 5 *—9

Hits—Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Crane and Vaughn; Meekin and Ryan. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Three-base hit—Carney. Stolen bases—Andrews, Vaughn, Johnston, Wolf. Double plays—Taylor-Jennings; Shinnick-Taylor. First base on balls—By Crane, 3; by Meekin, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Shinnick. Struck out—By Crane, 1; by Meekin, 5. Wild pitches—Meekin. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Ferguson.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—The game between St. Louis and Columbus today was a battle royal, the pitching of Knell being the consummation of the act of twirling. Columbus won in the fourth on poor work of St. Louis' battery—a single and double. Attendance, 5,862. The score:

Columbus.......0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—4
St. Louis.......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3

Hits—Columbus, 4; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Two each. Batteries—Columbus, Donahue and Knell; St. Louis, Munyan and Stivetts. Earned run—Columbus, 1. Two-base hit—Duffee. Bases on balls—By Knell, 4; by Stivetts, 6. Passed balls—Munyan, 2. Wild pitch—Stivetts. Left on bases—Columbus, 7; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By Knell, 8; by Stivetts, 8. Stolen bases—Crooks, Twitchell. Time—2:00. Umpire—Kerins.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

Appleton, Marinette, and Fond du Lac Yesterday's Winners.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Fond du Lac took today's game from Green Bay. The score:

Green Bay.......0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3
Fond du Lac.......1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 *—5

Batteries—Green Bay, Friend and Mills; Fond du Lac, Donnelly and Feeney. Base hits—Green Bay, 9; Fond du Lac, 7. Errors—Green Bay, 8; Fond du Lac, 4. Umpire—Kilpatrick. Time of game—1:45.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 26.—Special.]—Oconto was shut out today in one of the finest games yet played in the Wisconsin league. The score:

Marinette.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Oconto.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Marinette, Gayle and Brandenburg; Oconto, Wilmington and Walker. Earned run—Marinette, 1. Base hits—Marinette, 7; Oconto, 3. Two-base hit—Marinette, 1. Errors—Marinette, 3; Oconto, 5. Struck out—By Gayle, 13; by Wilmington, 2. Wild pitches—Marinette, 1; Oconto, 2. Time—1:30. Umpire—Clark.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Oshkosh lost today's game, making six straight for that club. The score:

Appleton.......2 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 *—6
Oshkosh.......0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3

Batteries—Appleton, Rogers and Schaub; Oshkosh, Wilder and Sweeney. Earned run—Oshkosh, 1. Errors—Appleton, 3; Oshkosh, 8. Base hits—Appleton, 5; Oshkosh, 7. Two-base hits—Egan, Ike, Thorpe. Passed ball—Schaub, 1. Time—2:00.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Terre Haute Defeats Fort Wayne by a Narrow Margin.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—Terre Haute won today's game. The score:

Fort Wayne.......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—3
Terre Haute.......1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Batteries—Stevens and Terrien; Hecker and Briggs. Base hits—Terre Haute, 5; Fort Wayne, 7. Errors—Fort Wayne, 3; Terre Haute, 3. Earned run—Fort Wayne. Two-base hits—Terrien, Hecker, Holland. Wild pitch—Hecker. Umpire—Cline. Time of game—1:30.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Quincy Victorious in a Game with Ottawa.

QUINCY, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Quincy won today by timely hitting. The score:

Quincy.......3 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0—8
Ottawa.......3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Batteries—Behne and Murphy, and Newman, Collier, and Killeen. Base hits—Quincy, 7; Ottawa, 9. Errors—Quincy, 3; Ottawa, 6. Two-base hits—Collier, Hankinson. Three-base hit—Newman.

New Illinois-Iowa Schedule.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Following is the new schedule for games by the Illinois-Iowa Baseball League for the remainder of the season, to go into effect Monday, July 27:

July 27, 28, 29—Rockford and Joliet at Rockford, Quincy and Ottawa at Quincy, Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids at Ottumwa.

July 30, 31, Aug. 1—Cedar Rapids and Joliet at Cedar Rapids, Quincy and Rockford at Quincy, Ottumwa and Ottawa at Ottumwa.

Aug. 3, 4, 5—Cedar Rapids and Ottawa at Cedar Rapids, Quincy and Joliet at Quincy, Ottumwa and Rockford at Ottumwa.

Aug. 6, 7, 8—Cedar Rapids and Rockford at Cedar Rapids, Joliet and Ottawa at Joliet, Quincy and Ottumwa at Quincy.

Aug. 10, 11, 12—Ottawa and Rockford at Ottawa, Joliet and Ottumwa at Joliet, Cedar Rapids and Quincy at Cedar Rapids.

Aug. 13, 14, 15—Joliet and Rockford at Joliet, Ottawa and Ottumwa at Ottawa, Quincy and Cedar Rapids at Quincy.

Aug. 17, 18, 19—Joliet and Cedar Rapids at Joliet, Rockford and Ottumwa at Rockford, Ottawa and Quincy at Ottawa.

Aug. 20, 21, 22—Ottumwa and Joliet at Ottumwa, Ottawa and Cedar Rapids at Ottawa, Rockford and Quincy at Rockford.

Aug. 24, 25, 26—Ottawa and Joliet at Ottawa, Ottumwa and Quincy at Ottumwa, Rockford and Cedar Rapids at Rockford.

Aug. 27, 28, 29—Rockford and Joliet at Rockford, Quincy and Cedar Rapids at Quincy, Ottumwa and Ottawa at Ottumwa.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2—Joliet and Rockford at Joliet, Cedar Rapids and Ottawa at Cedar Rapids, Ottumwa and Quincy at Ottumwa.

Sept. 3, 4, 5—Joliet and Quincy at Joliet, Ottawa and Rockford at Ottawa, Cedar Rapids and Ottumwa at Cedar Rapids.

Sept. 7, 8, 9—Rockford and Ottawa at Rockford, Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids at Ottumwa, Joliet and Quincy at Joliet.

Averages of the Chicago Players.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—[Special.]—Below will be found the batting and fielding averages of the Chicago club to date. Stein's name is omitted, as he has been released:

BATTING.

Players.	Games.	Times at bat.	Base hits.	Batting average.
Anson	78	308	97	.314
Ryan	70	295	89	.301
Gumbert	12	46	13	.282
Wilmot	78	300	83	.276
Dahlen	77	322	86	.263
Cooney	74	292	74	.253
Burns	15	64	16	.250
Carroll	78	319	79	.247
Pfeffer	78	283	66	.233
Luby	23	69	16	.231
Hutchison	40	140	28	.200
Kittridge	55	209	41	.199
Bowman	13	41	4	.097
Nicol	2	3	0	.000

FIELDING.

Players.	Games.	Put-outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
Anson	78	819	36	14	.983
Luby	23	9	28	1	.973
Kittridge	55	273	68	23	.935
Pfeffer	78	241	263	38	.929
Wilmot	78	131	9	11	.926
Ryan	70	151	11	13	.925
Hutchison	40	17	57	6	.925
Cooney	74	94	272	36	.910
Carroll	78	103	9	12	.903
Dahlen	77	115	174	32	.900
Bowman	13	38	14	6	.896
Burns	15	27	20	8	.876
Gumbert	13	8	20	5	.848
Nicol	2	0	0	2	.000

Exciting Game at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—An exciting ten-inning game of baseball was played here today between the Manitowoc Champions and Racines, resulting in a victory for the visitors by a score of 1 to 0. The battery for Manitowoc was Fisher and Herzog and Rosenthal and Herma for Racine.

Will Fight in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—[Special.]—Col. McCarthy and Tommy Warren will fight here before the Olympic club in September. The men first intended to fight in Minnesota, but recent events made that undesirable as a battle-ground and their friends wrote to the Olympic to give the men a purse to meet in New Orleans.

One Hundred-Mile Run by Wheelmen.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—[Special.]—Today fifty members of the Detroit Wheelmen's League started on their first annual 100-mile run. They went to Ann Arbor by way of Saline and returned home the same way after a three hours' rest. Thirty-three men finished, led by Jake Hoeffler, whose net time was 9 hours and 31 minutes over a very rough road. C. H. Smith was second, in 9 hours and 35 minutes.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS IN EXILE.

Letter from a Soldier in Bermuda—He Paints the Charms of His Stay.

It has been the customs to keep certain pet regiments always in London. They were pampered while the regular regiments of the line were sent out to various colonies and to India, where they had really hard campaign life to undergo. The Grenadiers and Coldstreams and Life Guards were kept in London, and grew discontented because of the monotony and lightness of their duties. Their principal occupation when off duty was assisting the nursemaids in St. James' Park and in spending their time in whatever forbidden pleasures they could afford with their meager pay. But the Grenadiers who had been banished to Bermuda soon began to write to their old companions at home and they described to them that their life in the tropics was by no means so bad as it had been painted, that, in fact, they rather enjoyed the new scenery and the new friends, and that their exile was a pleasant holiday, and as exile a farce. A letter has been published from one of the Grenadiers in Bermuda to one of his chums in London, which may, in fact, account for the recent "rebellion." It reads as follows, but names are omitted:

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 10.—Dear Old Boy: I 'ope you are quite well as it leaves me the same. Yer needn't take on so 'cos of our banishment. We've 'ad a fine time of it 'ere. Vy, those bloomink Christian ladies as thinks we're just 'avin' a orful time of it; vy, they just comes and does 'andsome things by us. Vy, they's givin' of us tracts all day and prayin' as we might be 'appy in our new 'ome, so far away from deer old England. And there's many a sympathisin' ole gent as 'ud stan' us a drink, an' more'n one for that, and say as 'ow he feels sorry like for our misfortin.

Misfortin, why, it's prime, that it is. Vy, there's young Billy Jones, there is. Now you know ven ve was in the barricks, vy that chap never 'adn't no money to get tight on, an' now, vy he's so beastly tight all day so's he can scarcely stan' up. And the ole mishunry women, they's takin' on orful, sayin' as how it's or the fault o' her Majesty's government wot makes men so miserable 'cos they's away from England, so as to make 'em drown their sorrers in drink. And look here, my man. You knows very well 'ow it vas for us bloomink fellers as was o'ny privates for to make the gals look at us. Vy now, it's as easy as shellin' peas, it is.

Vell, I don't need to tell you of all the big things here. The climate is just nuts. Fresh vegetables all the time. Fishing—we go out to the South shore or to Harrington Sound and catch 'em by the scores. Then we goes out to the Walsingham, Tom Moore's old plais, and fish in the lake. And you ought just to see Quean street on a moonlight nite when all is bright. And when things get dul round the bloomin' old town at nite we go out to the American bar at the Flatts, and sometimes we gets a chance to steal into the Devil's Hole and go a-fishing. There's also plenty of nice dingies when we want to sail, and we make trips over to Sent George's, and good Jamaica rum is only one and six a bottle, and we get up sometimes a fire dance, and shoving perambulators is nothing to it. Well, good-by, old fellow. If you want a good place of hexile 'eres the place. Yours affectionately,

It hardly needs to be said that since this letter has been published the authorities at the War Office have had their eyes opened. They begin to see that banishment to Bermuda is no kind of punishment at all, and it is probable that that game for rebellious soldiers is "up." Copies of the letter have been sent to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales.

FORTY YEARS A RECLUSE.

A Disappointed Musician Buries Himself in the Woods for Life.

New Britain *Herald:* F. F. Lobb, brother of D. S. Lardner, residing at Piseco Lake in the Adirondacks, is expected to live but a short time. He has been a hunter and trapper for over forty years and now has consumption, although he did not go there for health and was not aware of any predisposition to pulmonary troubles.

Mr. Lobb was ambitious as a musician, but lost his hearing, spoiling his musical future, and in his disappointment he went forty miles into the woods and took up the life of a hunter and trapper. He was there twenty-two years before Mr. Lardner knew where he was. Since that time Mr. Lardner has visited him and he was here several years ago and spent several months, and he was here again more recently. His recluse life was remunerative and his furs were sold at the settlements. During the progress of affairs at the lake, which has now become a popular resort, Mr. Lobb built himself a comfortable home, and when O. B. Ives was at the lake he formed a very pleasant acquaintance with him.

Certificate for a Dead Man.

A school certificate for a dead man is the curious object of a fight that Dr. Searles of Oshkosh, Wis., is waging against the State Board of Normal Regents. His son attended the normal school at Oshkosh in 1887, but owing to his failure to attain the required standard in his studies President Albee refused to grant him a certificate. By an alleged agreement it is claimed that President Albee was to permit young Searles to be graduated with his class provided he made up his studies. The certificate was not, however, granted and the young man died soon afterward. His father contends that death was caused by disappointment. To vindicate the memory of his son Dr. Searles has been seeking ever since to obtain the coveted certificate. He says that he will fight for it until he dies. Besides the reason of unworthiness the board has refused to grant the certificate because it feared that in case it did so Dr. Searles would then be in a position to begin legal proceedings against President Albee for causing the young man's death.

The Oldest Church.

The oldest church in Europe is said by some who are discussing the question to be St. Martin's, Canterbury, which was built as a church before the end of the fourth century. St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover, was built about this time, but for nearly two hundred years it was used as a garrison fuel depot.

Cupid's Headquarters.

Rival squires are marrying eloping couples free of charge at Jeffersonville, Ind.

FURNISHED GOOD SPORT.

EXCELLENT CONTESTS ON THE HAWTHORNE RACE-TRACK.

Spirited Finishes Delight the Lovers of the Bang-Tails During the Last Week—An Attractive Program Prepared for this Week—Today's Events—Results of the Opening Week at Garfield Park—Liberal Patronage from Race-Goers—Leading Events of this Week.

An attractive program is offered at Hawthorne track this week, and some of the best horses in the West will measure speed over this course during the next six days.

The races on this track last week furnished an unusual number of close finishes. The best horses won, the beaten ones did their best, and not a leader went under the wire without the hot breath of one or more rivals warming his flank. The judges performed their work so satisfactorily that not a murmur was heard during the week, and the attendance steadily increased each day. A continuation of this good sport is promised for this week. The admission will still be free and some improvement will be made in the railroad facilities.

A stake race with a liberal addition is made the feature of each day, and Saturday an additional interest is added to this stake event by making it a full course steeplechase under conditions that insure some of the best jumpers in the country as starters. There are already sixteen entries, including such well-known vaulters as Hercules, Elphin, Cataline, and Winslow, and some others that have good records over a smooth course. The conditions require that four or more horses belonging to different owners must start, and the probabilities are that the field will have a dozen in it. The run is sure to be a thrilling one.

The Program for Today.

The stake race for today, the Clyde Stakes, will bring together Dungarven, Brookwood, Warplat, Ella Blackburn, and other good 3-year-olds. The stake is $1,500, and every inch of the mile and a quarter will be run for blood.

The other events for today are a three-quarter dash for all ages, a mile and a furlong handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, a seven furlong selling race, and a five-furlong contest for 2-year-olds.

The crack 3-year-olds will meet again Thursday at a mile and a furlong in the Wellington Hotel Handicap, and several good ones are promised as starters in addition to those who will go in today's stake race.

The 2-year-olds will have their inning tomorrow in the Riverside Handicap. There are twenty-four entries, including Phil Dwyer, Blaze Duke, Minnie Cee, Julius Sax, Tom Paxton, and Addie, and the youngster that covers the six furlongs first will be entitled to wear the 2-year-old honors in the West for the rest of this year.

Wednesday a sweepstakes for all ages—the Lake Handicap—will bring together Laura Davidson, Ernest Race, Atticus, Brookwood, and a dozen others of the same class, and the mile and a quarter is sure to be hotly fought.

A sweepstake selling race of one mile on Friday will again bring out the alleged good ones. There are now forty entries, including Estelle, Patrick, Burch, Bankrupt, Portlaw, Mirabeau, Hocksey, and other winners of good events.

The track, which was at least five seconds slow when the meeting began, owing to the unpacked condition of the top dressing, is improving with use and some fast time may be looked for before the week is out.

The Lake Handicap.

The following are the conditions, entries, and weights for the Lake Handicap to be run at Hawthorne Wednesday:

A handicap sweepstakes for all ages. Entrance $10 each to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start, $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $100 to third, weights to appear three days prior to the day of the race, mile and a quarter—Gov. Adams, 110 pounds; Laura Davidson, 105; Prince, 95; Brookwood, 107; Dundee, 98; Ethel, 107; Bob Jacobs, 100; Harry Kuhl, 103; St. Albans, 95; Ernest Race, 116; Kylo, 105; Joe Blackburn, 117; Ormie, 112; Fakir, 106; W. G. Morris, 110; Churchill Clark, 114; Big Three, 112; Fayette, 116; Atticus, 117; Al Farrow, 118; Woodcraft, 103.

FIRST WEEK AT GARFIELD PARK.

Success of the New Track—Events Promised This Week—One Record Broken.

Proud of and encouraged by the success of the first week's races, and possessing the confidence of 30,000 persons who patronized the course, the Garfield Park club today opens the second week of its summer meeting. During the first six days the club gave away a trifle less than $25,000 to the victorious horses in thirty-six contests, a number of which were of the best character. There were finishes that were worth miles of traveling to see, and from the time the bag fell for the first start Monday until Roi D'Or galloped under the stringer a winner Saturday evening the sport was good, and what was better those who witnessed it knew that it had been fair and honest in every event. That Col. M. Lewis Clark and his associate, R. A. Swigart, will continue to do the judging is all the guarantee needed for those who are up in racing matters.

Compared with other tracks the Garfield course averaged first in the time recorded last week, and in one event all Western time for the year was beaten, when 1:00¾ was set down for five furlongs in a 2-year-old contest. Several demonstrations of the presence of really great race-horses were made, especially in the performances of Aloha and Lorenzo, who will be given opportunities to win more glory during the coming week. The number of horses at the track will be increased today by the arrival of some good ones from St. Paul. Several owners arrived from there yesterday and their strings are on the cars now.

A number of new bookmakers came to town yesterday, and will apply for booths at the new course today. During the week twenty-seven bookies were on duty, and their presence alone indicates that the game is a good one, although the betting was so widely ranged all week that none of them broke much better than even, while several suffered.

The program for the second week sets out five events for each day, but half a dozen extra contests will be arranged. The purses, exclusive of extra events, will aggregate $3,200. For today the program has two selling races, one for 2-year-olds, one for maiden 2-year-olds, and a free handicap for 2-year-olds and upwards, with $1,000 added. Tuesday will see a similar event and a big handicap for 3-year-olds only, and on Wednesday the youngsters will be given a chance in a free handicap. There will be one or two handicaps on each of the other days.

The management will be busy during the week perfecting arrangements for the stake events to be run during August. The club will divide $19,000 in twelve stakes, embracing trials for 2-year-olds, 3-year-olds, and aged horses. The officers will also strive to make certain the running of the proposed $10,000 sweepstakes, into which they hope to bring the great cracks of the country. They already have promises from the owners of four of the greatest racers of the country, and they are confident that they will be able to bring about the event, which would be the most sensational race of the times. Another feature that will be introduced will be the revival of long distance races to from two to four miles.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—[Special.]—The weather has cleared off and the indications point to a clear day tomorrow but not a fast track. The card is the most attractive yet offered. It is reported here that Eon, Longstreet, and Tenny will be entered for the $10,000 purse at Chicago. Proctor Knott is still sick. Entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Forerunner, 113 pounds; Palisade, 112; Belle Wood, 112; Princess Bowling, 107; Mabel Glenn, 10·; Marie Lovell, 107; Benjamin, 103; Belle of Orange, 98.

Second race, same conditions and distance as first—Racine, 127 pounds; Madstone, 122; Kitty Van, 112; Granite, 112; Syracuse, 112; Appomattox, 108; Mabelle, 98; Polidora, 98.

Third race, one mile and a furlong—Now or Never, 119 pounds; Come to Taw, 116; Homer, 110.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Spendoline, 113 pounds; Prince of Darkness, 108; Panhandle, 102; Leo N., 102; Montella, 99; Bullet, 95.

Fifth race, for maiden 3-year-olds, one mile—Tarquin, 110 pounds; Apollo, 110; Sam Corey, 110; Gold Dollar, 110; Ayrshire, 103; Maggie Buck, 103.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Cortlandt, 122 pounds; Marauder, 118; Stratagem, 113; Gettysburg, 112; Overton, 110; Quotation, 110; Blantyre, 108; Rosa H., 105; Bullfinch, 104; Kanesville, 104; Headquarters, 102; J. J. S., 100; Long Leaf, 96; Mount McGregor, 84.

The New German Crown.

The new German crown is thus described: It is a beautiful work of art, and of great magnificence. It has been designed and the gems in it selected by his Majesty himself in conjunction with the German painter, Herr Emil Doepler Jr. The gems came from the famous collection in the possession of the house of Hohenzollern, which is chiefly distinguished for its magnificent pearls and diamonds, some of the finest specimens of which have been mounted in the Emperor's crown. His Majesty has had the crown made to exactly fit his head. Curiously enough, be it said, that although it has been the custom in Germany to hand down sword and scepter from one sovereign to another, a proper and symbolical crown—though there are crowns in the Hohenzollern treasury of various rulers—has been wanting. This want the Emperor William II. has now supplied. At first it was the intention of his Majesty to have given to the crown the same form of design as that of the first crown of Prussia, but the idea had to be abandoned owing to the size and shape of the stones. The whole broad frontal of the crown is bordered with large diamonds, mounted on beautiful gold leaf work, from which rise eight diamond hoops, each set with four diamonds in the shape of a rosette, with a row of fine large pearls, the whole being crowned by a cross studded with brilliant diamonds. There are also numerous other gems on the crown.

STATEMENT OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Business of the Banks for the Week Ending July 25.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—The following from the principal clearing-houses of the United States and Canada shows the aggregate exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the showing for the corresponding week last year. Week ending July 25, 1891:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$479,176,917	....	15.6
Boston	81,079,766	....	10.9
Chicago	80,024,000	7.8	....
Philadelphia	58,369,358	....	11.4
St. Louis	22,284,592	11.8	....
San Francisco	14,711,618	....	12.2
Baltimore	14,433,733	6.8	....
New Orleans	5,936,771	....	3.2
Cincinnati	12,356,650	14.5	....
Pittsburg	14,404,554	....	10.2
Kansas City	8,274,741	....	14.4
Louisville	5,633,764	....	20.5
Buffalo	9,335,664	21.0	....
Galveston	3,359,593	455.8	....
Minneapolis	5,212,604	21.4	....
Milwaukee	4,951,000	....	32.6
Providence	4,979,400	....	11.9
Detroit	5,621,319	27.4	....
Cleveland	5,730,144	....	12.2
Omaha	3,883,141	....	17.4
Denver	4,707,639	....	9.6
St. Paul	5,002,016	17.0	....
Indianapolis	4,235,177	....	11.8
Columbus	2,596,400	....	12.0
Memphis	1,004,108	....	10.6
Duluth	1,834,541	....	4.7
Dallas	1,465,456	7.3	....
Hartford	2,213,140	20.1	....
Richmond	2,367,452	....	9.0
Nashville	1,885,720	....	17.0
Portland, Ore.	1,524,738	....	2.6
Salt Lake	1,332,503	14.7	....
Washington	1,569,723	....	0.2
Peoria	1,367,772	....	7.0
St. Joseph	1,293,464	....	21.0
Springfield	1,119,693	....	10.5
Rochester	1,282,256	....	12.3
Fort Worth	662,112	.2	....
New Haven	1,372,069	6.2	....
Worcester	1,308,850	13.1	....
Portland, Me.	1,096,328	.2	....
Seattle	784,565	....	25.2
Sioux City	643,765	....	.8
Norfolk	876,319	32.0	....
Tacoma	688,890	....	3.0
Wilmington	979,611	7.3	....
Grand Rapids	731,018	....	4.3
Syracuse	867,800	25.3	....
Los Angeles	634,358	103.3	....
Lowell	778,938	27.8	....
Birmingham	478,532	....	22.6
Des Moines	611,348	....	1.1
Chattanooga	420,000	....	33.3
Lincoln	488,133	3.2	....
New Bedford	401,413	0.1	....
Topeka	297,609	....	6.3
Wichita	505,907	....	35.2
Lexington	466,112	123.0	....
Montreal	9,765,730	5.0	....
Halifax	1,326,976	17.7	....
*Houston	2,260,830	....	....
Total	$903,118,841	....	10.0
Outside New York	423,901,924	....	2.6

*Not included in totals.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VISITORS.

Several Politicians and Friends Call at the Cape May Cottage.

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., July 26.—[Special.]—President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker were among the attendants at Beadle Memorial Chapel this morning. Mr. Harrison's place of worship was unannounced, and the congregation of Presbyterians was taken by surprise by his coming.

There were quite a number of callers at the Presidential cottage considering the day, and judging from current reports not a few of the visitors were more or less interested in things political. State Senator McMillan of Buffalo, N. Y.; Col. D. S. Alexander, United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of New York and an old particular friend of the President, and R. W. Woffsome of Buffalo, N. Y., were among the callers. They refused to divulge the nature of their errand. These gentlemen stopped at Congress Hall, but declined to register because they did not wish their presence known. Senator Meade Massie of Chillicothe, O., and wife left this afternoon for Washington. He came here, he said, to see Secretary Foster on private business. He called on the President as a mere matter of courtesy. Senator Massie thinks David B. Hill the man who is likely to head the Democratic ticket in 1892.

Will Be "Heap Sicker" No More.

BILLINGS, Mont., July 26.—At an early hour this morning the east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train ran over two men lying on the track about a mile east of here. The train was stopped and the mangled remains of two Crow Indians picked up. They had been to Billings Saturday with a companion and all three became intoxicated and started for their camp, five miles below town. One of them managed to cross the bridge over the Yellowstone and told the watchman he was heap sick, but the other two were lying on the track a heap sicker. Chief Bob Tail was sorry to lose two of his best bucks and at once demanded indemnity from the Northern Pacific agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER

Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.

If unable to procure SHANDON BELLS SOAP send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

Send 10c in stamps for sample bottle *Shandon Bells Perfume.*

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" and "Rugby" Folding Beds, elegant upholstered Furniture, best Curled Hair Mattresses, Moth-Proof Cedar Chests, &c., &c.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV.,

Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Hobbs Little Vegetable Pills. For the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS. Try them. Only 25 Cents. All Druggists.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 103 E. ADAMS ST.



Hits the nail on the head —one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do the right thing in the right way. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels—thoroughly and effectively, but mildly and gently. They persuade, rather than force. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet's a gentle laxative; three to four act as a cathartic. They're the smallest, but the best. There's less to take, but there's more good in it, when it's taken. They're the original Little Liver Pill, and they've never been equaled. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy, because they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

Receiver's Sale of Railway Property.

Whereas on Saturday, May 2, 1891, the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, made an order, ordering and directing me as Receiver of the Union Railway Company, to sell the property of the said Union Railway Company at public auction for cash; which said order of sale was renewed by said Court on the 20th day of June, 1891. Notice is hereby given that I will, on Monday, Oct. 12, 1891, at the Power House of said Union Railway Company, at the corner of 31 and Highland-sts., in Kansas City, Jackson County, Mo., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, in pursuance of said order, sell the property of said Union Railway Company—to-wit: 12,250 feet Roebling & Son's, Trenton, N. J., 1¼-inch steel wire cable, hemp center, six strands of 9 inside wires 16 gauge and 10 outside wires 14 gauge, total 114 wires; used for exhibition purposes about one week; in good condition. Also about 900 feet of new cable same as above. Ten cars (new) made by the St. Louis Car Co. of St. Louis, in first-class condition. Also about 1,400,000 pounds loose iron, consisting of castings, etc., and about 24,000 pounds of loose steel rails and wrought-iron pulley shafts, etc. Also all other property of said Union Railway Company, consisting of 2 road-bed, 5,885 feet of double track, 56 pounds side bearing Johnson steel rails (new), 600 feet of trestle bridge, yokes, castings, etc. Also all the right, title, and interest of the Union Railway Company in Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 and the west 14 feet of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, all in Gray's Subdivision of Lots 77 of Hurck's Subdivision of Guinotte Bluff, in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, with the power-house thereon. Also all boilers and machinery in said power-house and on the premises of said Union Railway Company, consisting of two boilers 18 feet long, sixty-eight inches diameter, 84 four-inch flues; two Hamilton Corliss engines, diameter cylinders 24x40 inches, with all connections, attachments, etc., complete and new; also a lot of tools, spikes, bolts, office furniture, lanterns, blacksmith tools, etc.

Said property will be offered as follows:

First, the cable; second, the loose iron on and along the premises of the Union Railway company; third, ten cars; fourth, all the rest and the residue of the property in the Receiver's hands, above mentioned.

The property will be first offered in parcels as above stated, and will then be offered as a whole, and if the bid for the whole exceeds the aggregate of the bids for the separate lots, the bid for the whole will be accepted, otherwise the separate bids will be accepted.

The sale is subject to the approval of the court. A deposit of 10 per cent of the amount of bids will be required when the property is struck off. Full information will be given upon application to the Receiver.

JNO. PERRY, Receiver, Kansas City, Missouri.

FYKE & HAMILTON, Attorneys, 301-325 Keith & Perry Building.

DECLINING VITALITY



Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

Restored by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption, and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a *written guarantee to cure or refund the money.* Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents, Madrid Chemical Co., 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY Dale & Sempill, Druggists, Clark and Madison-sts.

The Liebig COMPANY

Have for twenty-five years been putting up the famous product which stirred medical circles when first invented and given to the world by the renowned chemist, Justus von Liebig. Their

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Is known around the world and has lately been carried into "Darkest Africa" by Stanley. It is unapproachable for purity, flavor, and beneficial effects. As BEEF TEA, delicious and refreshing. Indispensable in Improved and Economic Cookery.

Genuine with signature: *J. v. Liebig* Justus von Liebig

THE BEST FRENCH TONIC

VIN DE BUGEAUD

(BUGEAUD'S WINE)

TONIC AND NUTRITIVE

PREPARED WITH CINCHONA AND COCOA

together with a generous wine of very superior quality; prescribed by the leading physicians in cases of ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, FEVERS of all kinds, AFFECTIONS of the STOMACH, and to assist CONVALESCENCE.

BUGEAUD'S WINE is of a very agreeable taste. Sold by BUCK & RAYNER, Chicago.

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE,

Near Kankakee, Ill., 56 miles from Chicago. Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Courses. Military and Minim Departments. Terms, $200. Private rooms, $50 extra. For further information address the President.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY,

Auditorium Building, Chicago.

MUSIC, ELOCUTION, DELSARTE, ETC.

Special Summer Course, July 6. Fall Season opens September 14. SAMUEL KAYSER, Director. Send for NEW CATALOGUE.

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CHICKERING HALL, WABASH AVE. & JACKSON ST.

All branches of Music, Dramatic Art, Delsarte, Teachers' Training School. Unsurpassed advantages at moderate cost. Catalogs mailed free. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

32 and 34 East 57th-st., New York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Chester, Pa. 30th year opens Sept. 16. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Arts. A Preparatory Course of one year. Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 126 Washington-st., city. COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY.

This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for College or Business, and careful supervision of health, habits, and manners. For illustrated catalogue address LAWRENCE RUST, LL.D., Rector, Gambier, Ohio.

HARCOURT PLACE SEMINARY.

A school of the highest grade for young ladies and girls. Established upon original lines. Its success has been remarkable. For catalogue address the principal, MISS ADA I. AYER, B. A., Gambier, O.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE. Morgan Park, Ill. (near Chicago). Boarding school for girls and young ladies. For catalogue address G. THAYER, LL. D.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

62d Year. Preparatory, Collegiate, Music, and Fine Art Courses. Fits for Wellesley. Send for illustrated catalogue. E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Jacksonville, Ill.

HOW IT WAS STRANGLED.

WHY THE IOWA CENTRAL FAILED TO BECOME A TRUNK LINE.

Illinois Men Who Saw the Opportunity and Had the Nerve but Were Defeated by Eastern Money-Bags—It Is Now the Burden-Bearer and the Prey of Its More Fortunate Competitors—How Eastern Capitalists Missed a Chance.

The Iowa Central is a road that begins nowhere and runs to nothing. It has neither inlet nor outlet except by the single tentacle which it reaches out into Illinois as far as Peoria, and that was given it by Illinois men who had "empires in their brains" in the Emersonian sense. But the Iowa Central fell short of its destiny, even in the era which was cob-webbing the country with roads, which was spanning deserts and tunneling continental divides. It lacked in its management enough men of large view to conspire together and go over and conquer its Canaan. Then the opportunity slipped away, as opportunities often do. Rivals captured the field and today the Iowa meanders around vaguely in Iowa, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere; without an outlet except over the rails of other roads, checkmated in every direction, at once the burden-bearer and the prey of its more fortunate competitors.

Along in 1882 William Hanna and D. P. Phelps of Monmouth were instrumental in having built and building what is now called the Iowa Central railroad, which extends from Peoria on the Illinois River to Keithsburg on the Mississippi. That division was finished to Keithsburg in March, 1883. While it was being built Alfred Sully of New York was building from Newton, Ia., to a point opposite Keithsburg. This was to become later the Eastern division of the Iowa Central, which was then known as the Central of Iowa.

Men Who Had Larger Views.

Messrs. Phelps and Hanna were not likely to be contented with the insignificant rewards of managing and operating a road that ran merely from Peoria to Keithsburg; they had larger views than this, and foreseeing the inevitable growth of the transportation traffic in the territory bounded by Chicago on the east, St. Paul on the north, Omaha on the west, Kansas City on the southwest, and St. Louis on the southeast, they were vaguely outlining a project looking to a diversion of a share of this traffic over a line they hoped to make one of the great trunk lines of the country. In accordance with this theory they contracted in the autumn of 1882 with the Central Iowa for a consolidation with it of the Illinois division which they had built. Mr. Sully did the same with his line from Keithsburg to Newton, and thereby the Central gained connection at Peoria with the roads leading east. Before that it had no semblance of an independent market, but merely ran north and south through Iowa, depending wholly upon its status as a tributary road for possible business. This unfortunate situation had much to do with the financial difficulties which taxed the resources and energies of the men connected with it. For the first year after the consolidation the company used the ice on the Mississippi River as a bridge in winter, and crossed their trains on a transfer boat in the summer, but finally a bridge company was organized and the river was spanned by steel.

In 1883, after the consolidation of these divisions, which had been built as independent enterprises for more or less speculative purposes, D. P. Phelps was made a director of the Central Iowa company and also Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Illinois and Eastern division, in which position he remained until the first of October, 1886, at which time he sold his interests to Boston capitalists.

Mr. Phelps Saw the Opportunity.

During the time that Mr. Phelps was connected with the Central Iowa, and in fact early during his connection, Mr. Stickney completed his line from St. Paul into Northern Iowa, and seeing the possibilities for traffic was anxious to make arrangement for coöperation with the Central Iowa. Here was the opportunity which Mr. Phelps saw for making the first strong bid for the ultimate extension of the road, and he used his best exertions to prevail upon the parties chief in influence in the Central Iowa to acquire control of Stickney's road as its last possible hope of ever getting into St. Paul and Minneapolis. He also succeeded in having a committee appointed which looked over the "Diagonal," at that time completed from Waterloo to Marshalltown, and almost finished from Marshalltown to Des Moines. R. T. Wilson was the chief owner and controller of the "Diagonal" and he was very favorable toward a consolidation which would make his "plug" road a part of a more important system. To have secured the "Diagonal" would have not only given the Central a valuable franchise, but would have secured the coöperation of R. T. Wilson and his wealthy following. Unfortunately there were not men enough of the Phelps stamp in the Central's management to make this possible and the proposition was killed.

About this time Gov. Merrill of Des Moines, who aspired to be a railroad magnate, was working up a line of road from Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs which was to run half way between the Rock Island and Burlington lines. This was the best field left open to the railway builder in Iowa. It would have had a scope of territory twenty miles in the clear upon each side of it, and that country is the best in the State. It would not have been necessary to have waited for population to flow in and fill the region, for population was already there. Flourishing towns existed and they only wanted the touch of an outlet to inspire them with a larger activity and life.

Phelps and the Eastern Capitalists.

Phelps talked the matter over with Gov. Merrill, and finally he came on and the two met at Mendota. At this meeting Merrill gave Phelps all the papers connected with the project, which he (Phelps) took to New York, and laying them before the Eastern capitalists whom he found there urged with all his earnestness for their consideration. At that time Gov. Merrill had all the right of way secured but about forty miles, had subsidies voted of $300,000, and surveys and estimates made showing that the road could have been completed at a cost which would not have exceeded $15,000 a mile. The necessity of maintaining secrecy while the preliminary negotiations were pending was apparent to those wily projectors, who well knew that as soon as the scheme was broached there would be vigorous opposition to the Central Iowa coming through that territory by both the Burlington and Rock Island railroads.

In his negotiations with Russell Sage and the other New York moneybags Mr. Phelps recommended that everything be got ready quietly and the contracts let secretly during the winter, binding the contractors to commence as early in the spring as possible and finish their respective tracts in ninety days, covering the whole distance by enough contractors to break dirt upon the entire line at once and complete the track-laying before the opposition could be effectively organized. To, if possible, make this more thoroughly profitable for the Central Iowa it had a written proposition from the Chicago and Alton for a traffic arrangement from Lacon, Ill., to Chicago, and by putting in a line from Lacon to Monmouth or to Seaton, which is the first station east of Keithsburg, it would have made a direct through line from Chicago to Council Bluffs; then by the acquisition of the Stickney line and the absorption of the "Diagonal" sufficient financial assistance would have been secured to extend the line to Kansas City as well as to aid in building the main line east and west.

A Great Opportunity Missed.

Here then was the project in a nutshell. Had this been carried out the Central of Iowa would not be an ineffective feeder today, but instead would be a great trunk line system with a through trackage from Chicago to Council Bluffs almost as the crow flies, and from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Kansas City, with one branch resting at Peoria and the possibilities of extending West and Southwest, and would have been equal with any other system in existence. What momentous results might have come had this been possible can only be surmised, but unfortunately the money of the men who were needed and relied upon was tied up in the other ventures and could not be released at the bidding of those whose judgment time has demonstrated to be correct.

The Stickney system now embraces much of the territory Mr. Phelps would have captured, and the Burlington and Rock Island, recognizing the danger they were open to, pushed out branches into the coveted territory lying between them and thus made it practically impossible for any other East and West road to parallel them with any promise of adequate reward.

This shortsightedness of the wealthy men who were connected with the Central and the stupidity of Eastern capitalists who refused to be enthused, together with the wise generalship of the Burlington and Rock Island roads, doomed the Iowa Central, as it is now known, to the ignominy of an unimportant career and hermetically sealed the book of its possibilities, which no force of circumstances can ever again open.

A GIRL OF 16 A HORSE-THIEF.

The Astonishing Solution of a Mystery in Missouri.

AGENCY, Mo., July 24.—The farmers of this and adjoining counties have been greatly troubled by horse-thieves for the last six months. The horses were stolen and run out of the country, and no sign of them or any suspicious characters would be seen in the country. The mystery has been solved by the arrest of a 16-year-old girl, who has been working on the farm of George Brundige, near the northern county line, and who has been looked upon as a most exemplary young lady. She was a church member, and taught a class in the Sunday-school, and was quite a favorite of the young men of the vicinity. The thefts became so frequent that the Anti-Horse-Thief Society determined to make a systematic effort to catch the thief. They established a system of patrols on all the roads leading out of the county, and it was through this system that the girl was caught as she went along the highway with a stolen horse. She was dressed in boy's clothing, and when stopped said that she worked for Samuel Wilson and was on her way to town for a doctor. Samuel Wilson was one of the patrol which stopped her, and she was placed under arrest and taken to the nearest house, which was that of Mr. Brundige.

When the girl was brought there she was recognized by Mrs. Brundige, who told the men that they had her servant. The girl then broke down and cried and said that she was the thief, but no amount of coaxing or threats could induce her to tell who her accomplices were or where she was to meet them.

The girl came to the Brundige farm over a year ago and said she was from Kansas. She said her parents were dead. When caught she carried her dress in a bundle. She was evidently going to meet some one who would take the horse out of the country as she was on the road leading to the State line.

The Anti-Horse-Thief Association is now in a quandary about the girl, for it does not like to send her to the penitentiary, where she will undoubtedly go if she is brought to trial, and it does not see how it can let her go without compounding a felony.

America's Great Inland Ocean.

Did you ever compare Hudson Bay with other and lesser bodies of water and land? If you never did, and will take the trouble to do so, you cannot help uttering exclamations of amazement when the immensity of this great inland ocean dawns upon your understanding. From Fury Strait on the north to the most southern indentation at the mouth of Abbitibbe River it is exactly 1,380 miles, while the width from Button's Bay to the mouth of the Whale River is but little under 700 miles. It is as long as the first Atlantic cable and nearly as wide as the combined lengths of lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario. It extends over 12 degrees of latitude and covers not less than half a million square miles, including more territory within its limits than can be found within the borders of Great Britian and Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Switzerland, Denmark, The Netherlands and Belgium combined. It drains 3,000,000 square miles of territory, receives rivers from the Rocky Mountains, Labrador, the Artic regions and some which have their source almost within the limits of the United States.—*St. Louis Republic.*

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF small Yorkshire dog to 533 North State-st.; answers to name Fly; female.

LOST OR STRAYED—FROM SHERMAN House yesterday, a young pug dog. Return to cashier, Sherman House, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—IN HARVEY OR CHICAGO A POCKET-book with the subscriber's name stamped on it; the finder will be suitably rewarded by sending notice to Tribune office, Chicago. H. P. DAVIDSON.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. H. B. COMMUNICATE WITH A. C. G.; important to you; confidential. Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FOR general office work; position of trust, etc.; best of references furnished. Address F 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD HOUSE—ALL-round office man; age 35. Address E 76, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE, EXPERIenced registered druggist; English and German. Address L 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER, COSTUME tailor; 4 years' experience. E 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED MAN; DINNER cook; large house; meat or pastry; can furnish best reference. J. B. BROWNLOW, 2529 Dearborn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, NONE other need apply; steady position for right man. 484 South Halsted-st.

Butlers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE BUTLER. Address 3546 Armour-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AGED 28 member of the bar and a thorough insurance actuary, would like a position of responsibility with some large firm or corporation; ample experience and the best of city references. Address B L 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN OF good address and reference as butler and to make himself generally useful. L 143, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY KIND MIDDLE-AGED woman; American family; reference. L 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by a competent Swedish girl. Good references. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR GIRLS BY day or week. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER FOR real estate office. Must give A1 references and bond. Address, stating age, salary expected, and stamp for references, F 41, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN ON commission to represent the Los Angeles Wine company; reference required. Address Los Angeles Wine Co., 333 N. Main-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO MEET THE grocery trade, to handle the best selling article on the market on commission; give name of firm now employed by and territory. Address, with stamp, C. OSKAMP, Omaha, Neb.

Boys.

WANTED—STRONG BOY WISHING TO LEARN drug business. 229 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; LIGHT OFfice work. 144 La Salle, Room 43.

Cooks.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL COOK, AT once; must be sober; no cranks need apply. T. J. CROMBLL, Hotel Vendome, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—ARE YOU LOOKing for position with good pay and a chance for future advance? Address J 63, Tribune office.

SIDE LINE: AGENTS WANTED FOR CHICAGO and Western cities to sell a line of infants' embroidered flannel wear. Address, giving particulars with references, Room 25, Times Bldg, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS GENERAL agent for the best short term endowment order in existence to handle agents in this city; big pay to the right party. Address S. GLENSON, Secretary, Room 169, Commercial Hotel, Chicago, up to July 31, or 35 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENTS FOR A NEW advertising novelty; three hundred per month guaranteed to smart men. Call Room 59, 182 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTtle sewing machine retailed at wholesale prices: 2-drawer, $23; 4-drawer, $25; 5-drawer, $27.50. Closing out sale; come at once if you wish a bargain. Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., wholesale dealers, 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 123 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 150 State-st., Palmer House.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
For part vacant and some cash.

STATE-ST.,
near 34th-st., 3-story store and 2 flats of 7 and 8 rooms, rented for $1,000 per year. Price $12,000.

TAYLOR-ST.,
corner, 3-story brick building, one store and ten flats; everything modern; rented for $2,260 per year. Price $23,000.

ROBEY-ST.,
between Monroe and Adams, 2 story and basement brick house, modern; lot 48x125; price $10,000.

NEBRASKA-ST.,
flat building, between Laflin and Ashland, 2-story brick flat, 8 and 9 rooms, modern; will exchange for corner near 12th-st. or vacant near Douglas Park.

SANGAMON-ST.,
between Adams and Jackson, with two 2-story brick houses; lot 50x125. Price $15,000; will exchange for modern house, between Warren and Congress-st.

CARPENTER-ST.,
between Madison and Washington, 3-story brick flat building, modern in every respect; rented to pay 10 per cent net. Price $25,000; will take in part payment South or West Side vacant.

HAMILTON-AV.,
between Adams and Jackson, 2-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms; price $5,500; will exchange for small house.

CALIFORNIA-AV.,
between Van Buren and Congress-sts., 2-story modern flat building, 7 and 8 rooms. Price $8,500; will exchange for vacant.

PARK-AV.,
between Hoyne and Leavitt, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, lot 30x124; will exchange for vacant.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 149-151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RENT WILL PAY FOR IT—$1,300 COTtage just completing; I have a party that will pay 2 years' rent in advance, amounting to $192; this and $300 cash added buys it; balance of $808 in three years. Address G 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent.
Warehouses and factory buildings with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 24 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NOS. 18 AND 20 Depuyster-st., frame and brick buildings, lot 50 x118 ft. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LAKE-AV.,

N. W. cor. 37th-st.

Fine modern house, 14 rooms; full view of the lake; near steam and cable cars; first-class stable; 10 per cent off this month.

Apply on premises.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV., south front, 50x180. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FRENCH-AV., CORNER 58TH-ST.—449x165 at $35 per foot; convenient to Windsor Park and Cheltenham Stations of Illinois Central R. R.; desirable for immediate improvement or investment. A bargain. F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 100X179 FT., WEST front, between 54th and 55th-sts; $100. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., N. E. COR. 45TH-ST., 100x100; boulevard improvements; bargain. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR 80th, and only two blocks from Stony Island-av., will be sacrificed for cash; this is a genuine bargain for either a home or for an investment. INGALLS & KIMBALL, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., N. W. COR. 56TH-st., 100x218 ft. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT GAGE Park, corner Garfield-blvd. and Western-av., one block from the new line of the Northern Pacific, Chicago Central, Pan Handle, and B. & O. Forty suburban trains daily, 5c fare. Fine station to be built at this point; buy now before the advance which is sure to come. CRAIG BROS., 717 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— LA GRANGE

LA GRANGE.

27 minutes from Chicago on the C. B. and Q. R. R.

The improvements are now being put on our choice Kensington addition to La Grange.

Our price includes all city improvements; the lots will double in value very soon.

TITLE
GUARANTEED.
CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.

Go with us any day and look at this property and see with your own eyes what a splendid investment we are offering.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW 10-ROOM house; choice location; $7,000. South Evanston, nice houses at $3,600 and $3,800. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE HOUSES; TASTEFUL; complete; large lots; moderate payments; cheap; free tickets. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—THREE-ACRE BLOCK (28 LOTS) AT Wheaton, $900; 43 minutes' ride; 32 trains. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRAL KANSAS, 3,050 ACRES, clear title; some $8,000 improvements; guaranteed lease to net purchaser 6 per cent; no exchange considered. For full particulars address HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—GOOD IMproved Nebraska farm, 900 acres; what have you? Address F 79, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND, PAWNEE Co., Kansas. What have you? JUDD & DUNN, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE — BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED farm, 120 acres, in Northern Alabama, four miles from Decatur; value $3,600. What have you? Will pay difference up to $1,400 in cash. Address B K 70, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON improved and inside vacant. JULIUS WAHL, 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE MONEY, NOTES AT reasonable discount. FOSTER & VERMILYEA, 1103 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., S. E. Corner Washington and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE BAL purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 55d-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent. "VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. "VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE amounts to suit, at lowest rates; no delay. MADDEN BROS., 161 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$10,000 ON FORTY-EIGHT LOTS IN South Chicago. Will make paper five years at 7 per cent, with release clause on any four lots on payment of $1,000. Will pay 5 per cent commission. Lots are worth $550 to $750 each. Address B K 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$5,000 AT ONCE ON good real-estate security; 6 per cent interest. JUDD & DUNN, 167 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., LOWest rates. Northwestern Loan Company, 84 La Salle-st., opposite Court House, Suite 305.

WANTED—
$20,000 on good collateral.
B. PEARCE, 310 Tacoma Building.

1018 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — LOANS promptly made on furniture, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, warehouse receipts, commercial paper, etc.; reasonable.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS—
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
The largest stock of pianos in the West. Over 400 to select from, in all styles, and in cases of all the different fancy woods.

BUY OF THE MAKERS (printed down the left margin) — FIRST HANDS (printed down the right margin)

CHICKERING & SONS,
The Artistic Standard of the World,
The celebrated CHASE BROS.,
The superb WISSNER.

And the old reliable MATHUSEK & SON.
UNLIMITED GUARANTEE with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS.

Piano. All others warranted seven years.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
We have an enormous stock of second-hand pianos, which we desire to close out immediately, and we are offering them at exceedingly low prices. In the stock are Grands—Chickering, Steinway, Decker, and Hallett & Davis. Uprights — Chickering, Steinway, Hardman, Weber, Knabe, Hallett & Davis, Bauer, Emerson, Hale, Connor, and Gordon.
80 SQUARE PIANOS OF THE LEADING MAKERS.

Cash or monthly payments; new pianos to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av. FRANK H. KING, Manager. Andrews Building.

SAVE MIDDLE MEN'S PROFIT.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—
The faithful few among our salesmen who have not been off on vacation have had a very lively time trying to wait on all the callers during the past week, but visions of a fat advance in salary as a result of the numerous sales have buoyed them up, and they are willing and anxious to continue the good work this week, with the following list of second-hands.

UPRIGHTS.
1 Knabe, 1 Kroeger, 4 New England, 1 Fischer, 2 Pease, 1 Bush & Gerts, 2 Steinway, 3 Lyon & Healy, 1 Gilbert & Co., 1 Washburn, 2 Schaeffer.

SQUARES.
4 Knabe, 1 Kurtzman, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Mathushek, 4 Steinway, 1 Bauer, 1 Kramer & Hoffman, 1 Vose, and others.

GRANDS.
1 Knabe (parlor), 1 Fischer, 1 Kroeger, 1 Decker.
Owing to the very low prices and easy terms we are offering the instruments sell very rapidly, and it is well to remember that with us it is "first come, first served."
Our new pianos are the
KNABE, FISCHER,
NEW ENGLAND AND PEASE.
New pianos for rent.
Pianos tuned and moved.
Correspondence invited.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

ATTENTION
Is called to the following second-hand pianos that
MUST BE SOLD.

SQUARES.		UPRIGHTS.	
1 J. & C. Fischer	$50	1 Arion Co.	$135
1 McPhail	60	1 Hale	140
1 Decker	75	1 Cross & Day	170
1 Vose	75	1 J. P. Hale Co	175
1 Lighte & Co	80	1 Kimball	200
1 Chickering	100	1 Kimball	225
1 Arion Co	100	1 Chickering	250
1 Hallet & Davis	125	1 Hallet & Davis	300
Terms, $10 cash, $5 per month.		Terms, $15 cash, $10 per month.	

The above are a few of the many we have on hand. Will allow price paid for any of these pianos, within 2 years from time of purchase, towards a new piano.
NEW PIANOS.
KIMBALL—HALLET & DAVIS—EMERSON.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

BIG CUT IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
The largest and most reliable stock of slightly used and second-hand pianos in the city at half their actual value.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE IN PRICES!

Good squares from $25 to $100. Uprights from $100 to $250. Terms from $10 down, and $5 a month to $15 down and $10 a month, according to the price of the instrument. Call on us before buying if you wish to save money.

Good pianos rented for $3, $4, and $5 a month.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
LOWEST CASH DISCOUNT.
FINE. PIANOS.
GOOD.
MEDIUM. EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
CHEAP.
A perfect warranty with every instrument.
Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion, Mathushek.
Becker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion, Mathushek.
Becker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion, Mathushek.
N. B.—Some extra good bargains in second-hand pianos and organs. A big discount for very little use. Sole agents for Green's celebrated "Acme" piano polish.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

$6 per month,	$125 each.
$6 per month,	$150 each.
$5 per month, until paid,	$175 each.
$6 per month,	$200 each.
$6 per month,	$225 each.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS are preferred by leading musicians. Purchased by the highest musical authorities. Old pianos taken in exchange. The following bargains in second-hand and upright pianos, some good as new:

1 Lyon & Healy	$115	1 Hallet & Davis	$140
1 Julius Bauer	140	5 Uprights, each	100
1 Knabe	200	1 Weber	190
1 Kimball	100	1 Lyon & Healy	145
1 Steger	205	1 Steger	250
3 Steinway			$225, $285, $350

40 Second-hand square pianos from $25 to $110. Terms to suit purchasers. Pianos rented and rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. of Jackson-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT LOW PRICES—We have in stock Decker, Vose, Kroeger, and Schaaf pianos in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms—Cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BAUER PIANOS—"OPERA" AND JACOB pianos—A magnificent stock of these favorite instruments in walnut, mahogany, oak, etc., at manufacturers' prices and on terms to suit; second-hand square pianos at from $30 up; upright pianos $115, $150 and upward; new and second-hand pianos for rent at lowest rates; one year's rent allowed in case of purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156-158 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS,
sold direct by the manufacturers at
LOWEST PRICES.
Cash or easy time payments.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

UP ONE FLIGHT, LOW RENT MAKES low prices. Upright Piano, $60; Steinway, beautiful rosewood case, $165; Knabe, Emerson, Bryant, Wegman, Krell on easy terms; rent uprights $3 and up. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., Next door to Walker's.

CELEBRATED "ALBRECHT" PIANOS, with patent note indicator, sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS.
145-147 Wabash-av.
Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

$75 EACH, 7¼ OCTAVES, SQUARE PIANOS; all makes; $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ATTEND THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, and 280 W. Madison-st. Students can begin at any time and take up just the branches desired. Nineteenth year. FREDERICK F. JUDD.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE"—Elegant new building, 18-26 Van Buren-st.; academic, business, and shorthand classes daily. EVENING CLASSES, all branches, TILL MAY 31. GYMNASIUM, including natatorium, unsurpassed.

ELOCUTION, PHYSICAL CULTURE, WEAK voices strengthened, stuttering, and other impediments removed. PROF. MINSHALL, 7 Park-av. near Ashland.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM IS unsurpassed for thorough instruction; indorsed by pupils and business-men; 17th year; visitors welcome.

STORAGE.

ALL GOODS NOT SPECIALLY HAZARDOUS stored at low rates in clean, light, and dry rooms; a specialty of moving, packing, and shipping household goods. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, proprietors Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., cor. Custom-House-place.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,373
S. Side—250 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,343.
GEORGE PARRY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WE MUST DISPOSE OF ALL SECOND hand wheels at once, high and low; will sell at about ½ price; save money.
Spring-back bicycle lamps at $1.50 each.
Bicycle suits reduced to $7.50; must run stock out; your chance now. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO., 293 and 295 Wabash-av.
Branch houses: Drexel-blvd. and Oakwood-blvd., 592 W. Madison-st., and 337 and 339 Third-st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—A SAFETY BICYCLE IN EXchange for a breech-loading shotgun. Address or call evenings, 342 Park-av., lower flat.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—FROM 2 TO 25 H. P. stationary and marine; own build; catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., Clybourn and South port-avs., foot of C-st. Telephone 3,381.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME STEAM YACHT, FLUSH deck, 65 feet by 12 feet, compound condensing engine; everything gine; first-class; 12 miles easy; almost new. J. H. DOESBURG, 308 Superior-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—360 E. OHIO-ST., MODERN 12-ROOM house, finished in hardwood; d. and k. on parlor floor; reduced rent. MADDEN BROS., 161 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE FINISHED IN oak. 122 E. 50th-st. Apply on premises.

Lake.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—623 AND 625 66TH-st., near Honore, 8-rooms, all improvements, furnace, laundry; in fine order; $22.50 per month. Keys at 629 66th-st. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN," OAKWOOD-blvd., near Drexel-blvd. References required.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO NEW SIX-ROOM FLATS, HARDwood finish, corner Locust and Wells-st.; also store, 274 Wells-st. WASHBURNE & LEWIS.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—$35; 7-ROOM FLAT; HARDWOOD; choicest neighborhood. 4507 Lake-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM and other rooms. 3033 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—271 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and other rooms, reasonable. 1617 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINEST FURNISHED ROOMS IN new residence on North Side for gentlemen with good references. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
An elegant down-town store for sample-room, marble flooring, steam heat, etc.; 5 years' lease. KEEBLER & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—QUINCY-ST. STORE, 50X15; ALSO loft, 150 Monroe-st., with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 188 MONroe-st.; 20x100. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

FOR RENT—SEPT. 1, STORE, 172 ADAMS-ST. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, $8 TO $10 per month. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOTEL IN COMPLETE RUNning order; elevators and steam heat; 2 stores and basements; with 100 rooms for guests; in the heart of the city; rent $100 per month, worth really $10,000 per year; a good hotel man with moderate means can make it pay. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SPACE, 148-154 Monroe-st.; vaults, heat, elevators, and power; fine show-room on ground floor; room for one large concern. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.: 1 floor 60x160, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50, 1 do 50x60; 1 floor, 4x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—
An elegant down-town basement for ager beer hall; A1 location; 5 years' lease. KEEBLER & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM NEAR LINCOLN Park; references; must be moderate. Address L 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TEN TO TWELVE room house within three miles of Court-House. State price. Address L 169, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Era Gas Fuel Appliance Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 2626 Shields-av., Chicago, on the 8th day of Aug., 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three directors.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY—IN the matter of the Consolidated Ice Machine Company, insolvent.

Pursuant to the order of said court the undersigned, assignee of the estate of said insolvent, offers for sale the following described assets of said insolvent, viz.:

1. Its manufacturing plant in Chicago, including machinery, tools, patterns, and drawings, the total cost of which was about $100,000; also good will of business.

2. Also stock of merchandise remaining on hand and in the factory at Chicago, the total cost of same being, as per inventory, $29,955.08.

3. Also interest of the undersigned, whatever it may be, in $50,000, par value, of the capital stock of said company, which was subscribed for as "Treasury stock," but which has never been issued, and in $50,000, par value, of capital stock subscribed for by W. B. Bushnell, but forfeited for non-payment and never issued.

4. Also the lease of the premises now occupied by said insolvent, expiring May 1, 1893.

Bids will be received for the whole of the above, or any part thereof, at the office of the undersigned, No. 89 East Madison-st., Chicago, until 9 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, Aug. 1, next. Such bids may be made for the purchase of said property as aforesaid, either for cash, or partly for cash and partly upon credit.

5. Bids will also be received as above for the purchase of the said property, together with all other assets of the said insolvent in bulk, including all claims for money due and owing upon promissory notes, contracts, book accounts, and all property of every name and nature belonging to said insolvent.

6. Bids will also be received for leasing the property described in Paragraph 1. The bidders will state the rent offered and the guarantees proposed for preservation and return of property. It is suggested that the time do not extend beyond May 1, 1893, when the lease of the building expires.

The right to reject all bids is reserved and all bids received will be reported to said court for it action thereon. ROBERT E. JENKINS,
Chicago, June 30, 1891. Assignee as aforesaid.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF SIX DEtached wards and a detached kitchen for 300 patients at the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee will be received and opened by the Board of Trustees on the 5th day of August, 1891, at the Hospital, at 12 o'clock noon, each proposal to be accompanied with bond in the sum of $1,000 as guarantee for execution of contract.

The plans for above buildings can be seen at the office of Messrs. Willett & Pashley, Architects, Portland Block, Chicago, or at the office of the Business Manager at the Hospital after the 21st day of July, 1891.

A bond satisfactory to the trustees will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful execution of the contract. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
E. B. McCAGG,
JOHN L. DONOVAN, } Trustees.
WALTER W. TODD,
Kankakee, July 8, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the County Clerk, Salt Lake City, Utah, until 2 p. m. Aug. 13, 1891, for all the labor and material required in the erection of the joint city and county building for Salt Lake City and County, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot, architects, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and at the office of Proudfoot & Bird, architects, Wichita, Kansas, after July 20, 1891.

Bids will be received on the whole or any part of the work.

A certified check for 2 per cent of the bid must accompany each bid.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Bid for the Construction of the Joint City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory," and addressed to the Chairman of the Joint Building committee.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. GEO. M. SCOTT, Chairman.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV., ROOMS WITH BOARD; front of Lake.

365 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS; GOOD board if desired.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE DOUBLE room with excellent table board.

3960 DREXEL-BLVD., FLAT C—LARGE, COOL suite of rooms with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; beautiful location; excellent table; convenient to both the cable and the steam cars.

North Side.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR; two folding beds; fitted for four gentlemen; gas and bath; and other front rooms with good board; within ten minutes' walk of P. O.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE room, also cozy single room, with board.

310-312 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with first-class French board. References.

379 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

Hotels.

WAVERLY HOTELS—CLARK AND LAKE-STS. and 262 Clark—Fine rooms and three first-class meals $1.25 per day or rooms without meals, 50c. to $2.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places which we can recommend, by calling. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1206 Tacoma.

BOARD—A LADY EXPECTING CONFINEMENT desires a room with board in a family near Union Park.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 302 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE AT $6,500; this place cleared last year between $7,000 and $8,000 over all expenses; there is a good lease on this property; it is in a most desirable location and gets fancy prices for everything, being a strictly short order cash trade; one of the owners is a non-resident and the other is seriously ill; books have been kept all the time and it will be an easy matter to give it a thorough investigation; here is positively a bargain for some one. E. G. PHILLIPS, Denver, Colo., 1604 Arapahoe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACT OF FINE TIMBER in Gallatin County, Ill., consisting of white oak, poplar, ash, and maple; two miles from water transportation, six miles from junction of two railroads. For particulars address B. R. HARSHA, Shawneetown, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ENTIRE MAchinery of the Battle Creek Knitting Co.; a complete outfit in an excellent location for the manufacture of hosiery; will be sold with or without the plant. Battle Creek Knitting Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, LOCATED in center the city, giving at reasonable price; going out of business. Address F 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND saloon in the center of the city; splendid chance; will take part cash. Address D 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I CAN MILK ROUTE. 7027 JEFFERson-av., Park Side. S. THOMPSON.

$5,000 WILL BUY ABSTRACT AND REAL-ESTATE business in one of the richest and most prosperous counties in the Northwest. The only abstract in the county. Address ABSTRACT, B L 175, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LEASE, FURNIture, and carpets of 10-room house; nicest location on Washington-blvd. Address H 144, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—CONfidential cases a specialty; practices in all courts; advice free.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This aristocratic hotel opens June 25, 1891; coolest house, highest grounds; special rates to early comers; send for circular.
AVERILL & GREGORY,
Owners and Proprietors.

GLEN RIDGE HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Modern improvements; beautiful grounds and scenery. Moderate rates. Circular free.

HOTEL LIPPINCOTT, FOX LAKE, ILL.—NOW open to guests; enlarged, improved, and beautified; rates, $2.50 per day; by week, $10 to $15; splendid fishing, sailing, boating, and drives; elegant grounds and shade trees; everything first-class; table second to none. Also 2 and 3 room cottages for families in connection.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY—Ogontz, near Philadelphia, Pa. Unexcelled in location and surroundings and in buildings, equipment, and all other requisites of a first-class school. Limited to sixty boys. Illustrated circular at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Chicago, or by addressing the Principal. JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, AURORA, N. Y. A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

ILLINOIS MILITARY ACADEMY, MORGAN Park, Ill.—Thorough preparation for college or business. For catalogue apply to Principals.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

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RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK—FOR PARticulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Address WM. VERBECK.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
Is the only school recommended as such by R. A. Lamberton, LL. D., President of the Lehigh University (one of the best technical and classical institutions of the country offering free tuition to all), and the Faculty of Lehigh University. For catalogues apply to
W. ULRICH, Ph. D., Principal,
26 New-st., Bethlehem, Pa.

THE OSGOODBY SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY, Rochester, N. Y. Thorough instruction by mail, including manual, reader, and speed-book, $10. Books supplied for self-instruction. Engraved synopsis for 2-cent stamp.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, SARATOga Springs, N. Y.; 27th year begins Sept. 16. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN.
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Werra, Tues. July 28, 11 a. m.	Ems, Sat. Aug. 8, 8 a. m.
Aller, Sat. Aug. 1, 1 p. m.	Havel, Tues., " 11, 10 a. m.
Lahn, Tues. Aug. 4, 6 a. m.	Eider, Sat., " 15, 1 p. m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—PLEASANT DAYLIGHT EXcursions on the "Virginia" to Milwaukee and return; fare for round trip, $2.50; dinner going and berth returning. Excursions to Grand Haven and Muskegon and return; fare for round trip, $5, berth included; on the elegant new steamships "Atlanta" and "City of Racine." Delightful excursions to Green Bay and Manistique and return; 1,000 miles beautiful coast; fare for the round trip, $15, meals and berth included. Pleasant short trips to Sheboygan and return, $6, and to Manitowoc and return, $7, meals and berth included, on the new SS. "Indiana" and str. Chicago.

SAILINGS:

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at	*9 a. m. and *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at	*9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at	*8 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Mon., Wed., and Fri. at	8 p. m.
Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids daily	7:20 p. m.
For Traverse City, Petoskey, etc.	7:20 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tues., Thurs., and Sat.	7 p. m.

*Sun. excepted. Office and dock, foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The Great Lake Route—Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, and Harbor Springs, Tuesdays, 1 p. m. Fridays, 10 p. m.
Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

MICHIGAN FRUIT LINE—
Daily, except Sunday, for Saugatuck and Douglas, Mich., at 8 p. m., by stmrs Chas. McVea every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from dock foot of Wabash-av., and steamer Pilgrim every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from O'Connor's Dock, on North Side, Michigan-st. Ticket, including berth, $1.50; round trip, $2.50. Connects at Saugatuck with boat for Ottawa Beach and Holland.
Stmr Kalamazoo for Ottawa Beach and Holland, Mich., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 p. m. Ticket, including berth, $2; round trip, $3.
Cheapest route for Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dock of Graham and Morton Trans. Co.,
Foot of Wabash-av.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE—"THE GREAT Lake Michigan Route." 4 SAILINGS PER WEEK. 30 HOURS TO MACKINAC ISLAND via Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs. Steamers leave Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m.
For folder or copy of "The Great Lake," giving full information, address S. S. BURKE, agent. Office and docks foot of Michigan-st., two blocks east of Rush-st. Telephone 572.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
Grand Rapids and Mackinac Island,
Chicago and West Michigan and D., L. and N. Rys.
All tourist points in Michigan.
Leave Chicago 9:30 a. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 5:25 p. m. Leave Chicago 11:30 p. m. Excursions every day, returning to the city early in the evening, on the elegant steamers City of Chicago and Puritan. Dock foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:20 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:20 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 3:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 8:40 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Fast Express	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 1:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 205 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm *11:00 pm	* 3:15 pm * 8:00 am * 2:00 pm * 6:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	* 6:30 pm	* 6:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	* 6:00 pm *11:15 pm	* 9:10 am * 2:00 pm
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am * 9:00 pm X5:00 pm	* 6:45 pm * 7:00 am X10:30 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	† 8:00 am * 1:00 pm *10:00 pm * 7:00 am	* 4:00 pm † 6:00 pm * 6:25 pm X10:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*10:30 am *11:30 am † 3:00 pm † 5:00 pm	*10:00 am † 1:00 pm † 4:00 pm † 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am *10:00 pm	* 1:25 pm * 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:25 pm * 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:00 pm *10:00 pm	*11:20 am * 6:25 am
Lake Geneva and Williams' Bay	* 8:00 am * 3:15 pm	* 7:15 pm * 9:30 am
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 pm	X 9:35 pm *10:25am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	*11:30 pm	*11:15 pm
Rockford via Harvard	* 7:15 am	* 6:35 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 9:00 am * 6:00 pm	* 6:45 pm * 7:00 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 9:05 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:00 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:20 am	† 8:22 am
Worth Accomodation	† 9:45 am	†11:25 am
Worth Accomodation	† 2:45 pm	† 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE 12TH and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:15 am	†12:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 9:25 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:25 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	† 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line		
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	1:20 pm	1:00 pm
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	11:25 pm	6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	4:00 pm	10:20 am
Dubuque & Rockford Express	8:25 am	7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 1:20 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 4:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 3:05 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:20 pm	* 3:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:30 pm	† 10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	*10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:45 pm	† 1:20 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:20 am	* 8:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices 84 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:15 p m	* 10:15 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st. corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 6:45 pm
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	x 1:20 pm	x 8:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 8:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	o 5:35 pm	o 9:25 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 6:45 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:00 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00am	‡ 9:30pm
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30am	‡ 9:50pm
New York Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10pm	‡ 9:00am
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30pm	‡ 9:45am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 5:25am
Night Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City offices 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:30 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:25 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:00 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:30 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 9:00 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE and Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Tickets at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15am	5:25 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND M. A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., ‡9:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:20 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:15 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., †9:25 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *9:10 p. m. Trains arrive *8:30, *7:00, *8:05, *11:15 a. m., [illegible] †11:25, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *4:20 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *4:20 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *4:20 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, *11:00 a. m., *4:20 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, *10:45 p. m., *4:20 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 8:30 a. m. Trains arrive *7:45 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:20 a. m., *1:50 p. m., *9:15 p. m. and *10:00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.— MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at P †7:15 a. m., P *9:25 a. m., P *10:45 a. m., P *3:15 p. m., P *8:40 p. m., P *9:20 p. m., P *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *8:00 a. m., P *8:30 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago P *7:40 a. m., P *7:50 a. m., P *9:15 a. m., P *5:15 p. m., P *7:40 p. m., P *9:00 p. m.
P via Ft. Wayne route, P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 pm and daily 9:30 a m. Sun. arrive 7:45 am. and 12:45 pm.

WORK FOR COUNTY BOARD

THREE IMPORTANT MATTERS TO COME BEFORE IT TODAY.

What They Are Briefly Explained—Property-Owners Meet on Canal Street Bridge—Bids for the Macadamizing of Michigan Avenue and Their Effect on an Alleged "Combine"—Why the Lowest Bidder Should Get the Contract—Municipal Matters.

The County Board will resume its sessions today. Three important matters will come up for settlement—the report against Dr. Wimermark, Superintendent of the Poor-house, which will hardly be adopted; the utilization of the area at the Clark street entrance to the Court-House, so as to accommodate the Recorder's office with necessary vault room; and the weekly pay resolutions. Dr. Brandt and Gen. Lieb will try to defeat or defer action on the Wimermark report on the ground that the doctor is being persecuted by a certain element of the board. Both these gentlemen and Architect Wegman are also opposing the utilization of the Clark street area on the ground that it would destroy the architectural beauty of the Court-House. The weekly wages "fad" which Clerk Twohig of the Election Commissioners is nursing will be sat down upon, it is claimed. The present system is satisfactory to all the county employés, including the Election Commissioners' Clerk—all, save Mr. Twohig.

FAVOR THE CANAL STREET BRIDGE.

Property-Owners Hold a Meeting on the Bridge—Why They Wish It Maintained.

"If I were in the Council I would fix this matter in short order."

That's what George Rohrbach said at a meeting yesterday of the property-owners interested in the maintaining of the Canal street bridge. The meeting was held on the bridge and was fairly well attended. Ald. Wall and Duer were there and listened to the arguments of the property-owners. Mr. Rohrbach is not in the Council, but he is going to fight for the "rights of the property-owners," he says, and for the defeat of the vesselmen. Capt. Marshall had told him that the "kick" was not against the Caual street bridge.

"They bring the fight against this bridge," said he, "because those interested in its maintenance are poor people. If they are successful they will use their success as a lever against the Fort Wayne bridge and others. Now, what are the facts? This bridge is not an obstruction to navigation and will make the property along here of some value. The channel is sixty-two feet wide in its narrowest part, and almost any boat on the river can pass when another boat is tied to the docks."

The speaker went over the whole matter and advanced arguments for its maintenance that have already become old. It was decided to appoint two committees—one to wait on the Mayor and one to make the legal fight if a legal fight should become necessary. The Mayor is to be requested to order Commissioner Aldrich to put the bridge in proper conditon by raising it five feet, and to provide for filling in the approaches and opening up the street leading from the bridge to Archer avenue. If the Mayor refuses, then nothing can be done till the Council meets again.

The committee to see the Mayor consists of Frank Baker, William Raleigh, George Atzel, J. Helbach, M. W. Ryan, Ald. Wall, Ald. Duer, Ald. Murphy, and Ald. Cook. The Committee on Legal Action consists of George F. Rohrbach, William Raleigh, M. W. Ryan, Levi Pritchard, A. W. Maltby, Joseph Theurer, E. K. Pond, John Schaeffer, and Frank Baker.

There is now in the hands of the city, Mr. Rohrbach says, $8,450, unexpended from the sum the property-owners raised to build the bridge. They propose to raise $4,000 to help put the bridge in shape and open up the street. Louis Hutt came in for a good share of the wrath of the meeting. At the time Mr. Hutt gave formal possession of the street he had a high picket fence running across it about 200 feet from the bridge. All efforts to have him remove the fence have proved of no avail and his action in that matter was heartily condemned.

LET THE LOWEST BIDDER HAVE IT.

Facts Concerning the Bids for Macadamizing Michigan Avenue.

Commissioner Aldrich should not hesitate to let the macadamizing contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. In the case of the Michigan avenue contract the lowest responsible bidder has submitted figures nearly $4,000, or nearly 8 per cent, lower than the lowest bidder of the macadamizing combine for a mile of street. His figures warrant his getting the contract. The fact that he has antagonized and smashed the combine ought to be taken into account also. He should not be made a vicarious sacrifice to the combiners now by having his bid rejected on a mere technicality or by having to bid again against the combiners on a new advertisement of the contractor.

To adopt either policy would be to discourage combine-smashers. Commissioner Aldrich cannot afford to do that. His experience with the sewer-contractors' combine, which he smashed about two months ago, has probably given him a fair idea of the good resulting from a smashing of the combinations which waxed fat under the last city administration under careful nursers who had a well-defined dislike of combine-smashers. Let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, Mr. Aldrich.

Sheridan Road Terminus.

About three miles south of Waukegan Station the lake shore bluff reaches its highest point—over 160 feet—from which there is a most beautiful and extensive view. On the low shore to the north of this point is building the immense new plant of Washburn-Moen, soon to be occupied by many hundreds of workingmen. The Sheridan road must here leave the shore and follow the high land west. After crossing the Northwestern and Belt Line tracks it has been laid out as far as the old McAllister place with its well known springs, just on the present city limits of Waukegan. To reach this point it will pass through the Washburn-Moen residence tract, as above mentioned, and through Washburn Park, the property of John Woodbridge, John Woodbridge Jr., and Morris, Ganse & Co. This property, which has just been subdivided and improved, adjoins on the south the Washburn-Moen tract, and lies directly west of the old State road—now "State street"—a stone's throw from the site of the new railroad station. Sidewalks are being laid and streets graded, and a street railroad to Waukegan is talked of and must soon, in the nature of things, be laid.

Contracts Awaiting Signature.

There are a number of contracts now awaiting the signature of Commissioner Aldrich, and as work on them ought to proceed as soon as possible it is hoped that Mr. Aldrich will return today to the city. Under the charter the Mayor and no one else is permitted to sign contracts and vouchers in the absence of the Commissioner. But, as the Mayor is also absent, the Commissioner's return to Chicago is imperatively demanded. There was an impression that Mr. Aldrich's private secretary could, acting on Mr. Aldrich's authority, sign the vouchers and contracts under Mr. Aldrich's name. He can do no such thing. The authority vested in the Commissioner in this respect cannot be delegated.

Not a Candidate for Mayor.

A story was put in circulation yesterday that John A. King retired from the Drainage Board to become a candidate for Mayor in March, 1893. There is little truth in the story. Mr. King gave up ambition in the Mayoralty direction when he was beaten in March, 1889, by De Witt C. Cregier. The truth seems to be that Mr. King's health is a little precarious and on that account he is frequently irritable and captious. The Democrats, moreover, must take Carter Harrison as their candidate for Mayor, or, it is claimed, Mr. Harrison will be again an independent candidate.

Questions for the Drainage Board.

Among the questions that sorely puzzle the Drainage Board just now are: What is to be done with the stuff cut out to make the drainage channel? Where will it be deposited? If the Lake-Front question was settled it might be used in filling up and making land to the outer harbor. But the Lake-Front question is not settled. Some of the Commissioners are disposed to offer a prize for the best suggestions as to what will be done with the diggings. A good one may be forthcoming before the work is entered on next October.

BUSINESS ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Review of the Transactions of the Week at the European Financial Centers.

LONDON, July 26.—Money was more plentiful during the last week and discount was easy at 1⅝ for three months and ¾ for short. Since the opening of the week, when discount rates touched the official minimum and an advance of the Bank of England rates appeared imminent, the monetary outlook has rapidly changed. Wednesday Russia returned £750,000 of gold to the Bank of England, with the prospect of sending more. This sudden reversal of action of the Russian Treasury is mainly due to the failure of the crops in Russia.

Being unable to pay its debts abroad by sending wheat and rye it must remit bullion. The general continental drain of gold will lessen the autumn shipments to New York. Altogether the renewed abundance of loanable capital with the consequent easier rates promises to stimulate business. In the meantime the Stock Exchange shows little revival. Dealings are at the lowest ebb, even securities of undoubted stability being in many cases unmarketable. Cheap money is of no avail when the public is so pervaded with a sense of distrust that it will not touch good investments and securities. Consols improved slightly, gaining ⅜ on the week. In the foreign securities department the feature of the week was the depreciation in South American bonds. Uruguay was dropped 7½, despite doubtful announcements that Dr. Ellaueri, the Uruguayan Envoy, had effected a new financial arrangement. The crisis in Montevideo in the affairs of the National Bank, causing the Uruguayan Government to decree a week's suspension of business, appears to be the prelude to repudiation of part of the Republic's debt, with a reduction in the interest on the remainder. The London representatives of the River Plate Bank interest protested vainly against the enforced closure of banks under the decree. Argentine securities declined 3½ on the week; Portuguese bonds 3½; Brazilians 1¾; Chileans 1½, and Mexicans 2¼. British railway securities were irregular. In American railway securities dealings were extremely limited, the movements being mainly in response to those in New York. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Decreases—Mexican Central, 1½; Lake Shore, 1; Northern Pacific and Union Pacific shares, ½ each; Denver and Rio Grande common and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgages, ¼ each; St. Paul common, ¾. Increases—Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 16 per cent; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¾; Central Pacific shares and Louisville and Nashville, ½ each. Canadian railway securities were strong, owing to prospects of large harvests and a good amount of traffic in the autumn. Grand Trunk firsts and seconds preferred rose each 2½ on the week, and third preferred 1¾. The securities of Mexican railways were firm, ordinary showing an advance of ½. Among the miscellaneous securities Bell's Asbestos advanced ¼ and Guinness' 5½, while Eastman's declined ⅛, and London River Plate Bank shares 2½. Trusts generally have deteriorated, owing to the public fears that they are concerned in the recent failures.

PARIS, July 26.—The week past was a quiet one on the bourse. Prices were firm. Three per cent rentes show an advance of 20 centimes for the week and the Bank of France shares an advance of 5½ francs, while Crédit Foncier shares declined 2½ francs and Rio Tintos 7½ francs.

BERLIN, July 26.—Business on the boerse was dull last week and there was a general decline in home, foreign, and industrial securities. Prospects of a poor harvest and the doubtful monetary situation combine to depress values. The closing prices of yesterday include: Prussian fours, 105.70; Deutsche Bank, 150; Mexican sixes, 83.70; Rochuners, 104; Harpeners, 163; short exchange on London, 20.33½; long do, 20.23½; private discount, 3½. The Reichsbank committee yesterday decided not to change the present discount rate.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—On the boerse prices were weak during the last week, especially in the foreign securities department. The closing quotations yesterday include Portuguese bonds, 58.25; Italians, 90.80; Russians, 96.90; Spanish fours, 71.80; short exchange on London, 20.33; private discount, 3¾.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Mrs. Mary C. Leavitt Talks Interestingly on the Subject at Lake Bluff.

Fifteen hundred persons heard Mrs. Mary C. Leavitt of the W. C. T. U. tell of her experience in foreign lands at Lake Bluff yesterday. Mrs. Leavitt's remarks consisted principally of answers to written questions that had been handed her.

The drink habit in Western Africa, Mrs. Leavitt said, was doing more harm, she had found, than slavery. In Australia the temperance work was progressing finely. The old emigrants from England have their liquors on their tables, but seven out of eight of their children are total abstainers. The Chinese girls she described as in the most pitiable condition, except those of India, of any in the world.

Mrs. Leavitt was asked: "Did you ever have room to doubt that the Good Shepherd would supply your wants?" Her answer was: "Never. I always saw to it that I had money in my pocket. My first move before leaving this country was to ask the W. C. T. U. to guarantee that my expenses would be provided. This they did. You see, I believe in faith in God, but I also believe in faithful works. There is a close union in prayer and works.

"I left America with $1,700. I had but little when I reached Australia. But my expenses and $2,500 besides were raised in its colonies. This I spent in Asia. A town in Australia, in Queensland, gave me $500 for a week's work. That is the most I received in any place for so short a time. Two towns in Southern Africa also did splendidly in this matter. When I reached the United States on my return I had $200. It would be a long story if I should tell you all the ways I have been provided for, but I have in no case lacked living and traveling expenses."

The dress of the women of the various countries Mrs. Leavitt described in answer to one question. Different modes of traveling and education were treated of at length. She did not always, she said, call on our foreign Ministers when entering a new country, because some of them were not the kind of men that she would countenance. Others upon whom she had called said they thought temperance was becoming too much of a political question and they would have nothing to do with it.

Mrs. Leavitt spoke again in the evening, taking as her theme, "God in Government."

Within a Block of It.

"Can you tell me whether this car passes the Union depo?" asked the timid woman as she climbed wearily up the steps of the Live Oak electric car in front of the postoffice. She addressed her remark in a general way to all the passengers, but seemed to indicate with her eyes the woman in black with the shopping bag and the gold-rimmed eyeglasses.

"This car passes within a block of the Union depo," said the lady in black, gazing severely through the strong glasses. "You can easily see the depo from the place where you alight." And she drew the strings of her shopping bag tighter, and looked defiantly at the other passengers.

"And when you see the daypo," said the pert young woman with the red hat, "you'll be sure to know it by its resemblance to a Western cattle shed that is somewhat out of repair."

"Tell you what," said the young man in the corner, removing the head of his cane from his mouth for the purpose of making the remark, "this here dippo is a caution, ain't it? Makes the people think Dallas is the jumping-off place, dontchewknow. I had a friend—mighty nice fellow, from Boston—coming here to locate—hardware business. Came and took one look at the dippo and said he believed he'd go on down and take a look at Hutchins. Couldn't stand the dippo."

And just then the car slowed up, and they all glared scornfully one upon another, and cried:

"This is the Union { deppo!" / depso!" / dopso!" / dippo!"

—*Dallas News.*

The Steamboat Centennial.

It is to be hoped that the feature of improvements in steam navigation will be prominent in the Columbus Fair. In 1893 it will have been 100 years since Robert Fulton communicated to Lord Stanhope his ideas on steam navigation, a communication which was followed two years later by Lord Stanhope's unsuccessful but important and memorable experiment at the Greenland dock.

It was not until 1807 that the first successful steamboat, built under Fulton's direction, navigated the Hudson, but the idea seems to have originated in the inventor's brain just 100 years ago. It was one of the greatest steps in modern progress, and Americans have just reason to be proud of it. The Columbus Fair would be wanting in an essential American feature should the great triumph of Fulton's genius lack due commemoration.—*New York Press.*

NO SPECIFIC IS KNOWN.

OPINIONS OF CHICAGO PHYSICIANS ON BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

They Say the Ailment Can Be Palliated in Nearly All Instances and in Some Cases Cured—The Treatment Generally Confined to Careful Dieting and a Limited Amount of Exercise—The Name Popularly Applied to All Kidney Troubles.

The cable dispatches in yesterday's TRIBUNE contained interviews with prominent foreign physicians on the curability of Bright's disease. A number of Chicago physicians were interviewed on the subject yesterday. They held the same general opinions expressed by the medical men of Europe.

Those seen stated that there is no specific for Bright's disease. The term Bright's disease covers a multitude of kidney complaints, many of which are mild forms of disease and yield readily to treatment, and this is true even when the inflammation is acute. When the complaint becomes chronic it is beyond the control of the physician, and even though the inflammation itself be cured, the kidney is in an abnormal condition. Yet even then the malady may hasten in no degree the death of the patient. His length of life is altogether dependent upon his diet and mode of living.

The method of treatment now in use is milk and vegetable diet, together with limited exercise, and this has been the general mode of treatment for years. In cases of a mild type this course of treatment is efficacious and often affords relief in the chronic stage, yet will have no curative power.

Inquiry among the leading physicians of the city has failed to produce any chronic cases which have been permanently cured. Relief is all the medical profession can at the present day afford the patient with chronic disease of the kidneys. There have been hundreds of works written upon the subject, but the consensus of opinion is that kidney disease is curable except in the chronic form.

What the Doctors Say.

This is what some Chicago physicians say about Bright's disease:

Dr. Frank T. Andrews—The term Bright's disease covers a great many complaints. In fact, any case of albuminis is called Bright's disease. The majority of these cases are curable. With some the patients will get well themselves; many more can be cured by dieting. The worst form is that in which the connective tissue is in a state of chronic inflammation. That completely changes the structure of the kidneys, and to such an extent that even if the inflammation is cured the kidney itself will be abnormal, and that is incurable. As to how long a man will live with the disease it is impossible to say—anywhere from six months to fifty years. It all depends upon the severity of the disease and the habits of the patient. The reason a man dies of kidney trouble is the inability of the organ to perform its functions, and the amount of damage done will determine his length of life. The only cure known is dieting.

Dr. S. A. McWilliams—There are various forms of kidney troubles covered by the general term Bright's disease, and many of them are curable. As to how long a man might live, that would depend entirely upon the severity of the attack, the length of time it had existed before it came under the care of the physician, the treatment pursued, and the obedience of the patient to the directions of the physician. There are no new discoveries in regard to a cure for this complaint. The treatment which is now pursued, and has been for years past, is milk and vegetable diet, limited exercise, and the use of mineral waters containing saline ingredients sufficient to keep the bowels active. I know of no remarkable cures.

Not Necessarily Incurable.

Dr. C. Warrington Earl—Is Bright's disease incurable? Not necessarily so at all. There are incurable cases of Bright's disease the same as there are incurable cases of other diseases. Diseases of the kidneys may be slight or aggravated, and their cure may depend largely on the constitution of the patient, his care in diet, etc., and the normal conditon of other organs. There is no late specific that is universally used, and personally I don't believe in specifics anyhow. What might prove advantageous in one case in another would perhaps be a positive detriment. There is a great deal in dietetic treatment, and the milk regimen has been universally recognized as excellent. There is no "latest cure." The object to be attained is to limit the overworked and worn out organs to as little exercise as possible. The manner of doing this may vary with each case.

Dr. W. E. Clarke—I don't believe in giving off-hand opinions on scientific subjects. They are misleading, and are a great injustice to the subject and the one so discussing it. There is, I opine, no great increase of Bright's disease in this country. The term Bright's disease has been popularly allowed to signify each and every ailment that the kidneys can be affected with. I remember the time when Bright's disease was in many cases diagnosed as dropsy, but I believe the disease is more or less understood at present by all members of the medical profession. I don't call to mind any distinctly late cure or special specific. Special specifics are often to be mistrusted. Efficacious remedies in one case may be baneful in others, but if I were to discuss the varied phases and cures of Bright's disease I would want time and space to do it.

In Grown People and in Children.

Dr. A. B. Hosmer—Bright's disease is a term probably used to cover different and distinct kidney affections, some of which are curable and some of which are not. The disease may be stayed, though, in many cases and life prolonged for some years. Take a specific case, one in which, say, 5 per cent of the kidney power is gone, and the general health of the patient will not necessarily suffer. In cases where from 30 to 40 per cent of the power is gone the health of the patient is upset by trivial disturbances, such as arise from a slight excess in eating or drinking or the taking of a cold. The kidneys, you see, are waste gates, and when they are partially closed trouble must result. Acute Bright's disease in children is curable. This is not the right name for the trouble, but it goes among the people. Such acute cases arise from inflammation of the lining membrane. The atrophied part of a kidney cannot be restored, and from that it will be seen that a check on the advance of the disease is the best that can be done. There is no specific for kidney disease. A dieting régime adhered to strictly is about the best prescription. The whole subject of cure might be condensed thus: There are different forms of kidney disease, of which some may be palliated and some cured.

Doesn't Like the Public Discussion.

Dr. N. S. Davis deprecated the public discussion of the question of the curability of kidney diseases, saying that the lack of ability on the part of the laity to understand the language of the profession simply led to confusion such as that which now exists about the nature of the disease known as Bright's. "People don't know what Bright's disease is," said Dr. Davis. "The term is applied popularly to every trouble that even remotely affects the kidneys. The disease gets its name from an English physician who first described the conditions attending a particular form of the trouble. Bright's disease, as he described it, is incurable after it has had possession for some little time. Dr. MacLagan, the first physician quoted on the subject in the cable dispatches in today's TRIBUNE, speaks correctly on the subject when he tells of the two forms of the trouble—one an enlargement and the other a shrinking of the kidneys. In the congestive stages the disease may be cured—after that it cannot be. A man's life may be prolonged indefinitely, but the trouble it still there."

Thinks 60 Per Cent Curable.

Dr. Charles W. Purdy—There are five or six diseases grouped under the head of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Some of these are incurable while others yield readily to treatment. I should say from observation that about 60 per cent of the cases called Bright's disease are curable. The interstitial form is incurable and seldom comes on until middle age is reached. A man with this form of disease may live twenty or thirty years. This form is almost always accompanied by heart trouble, which frequently outstrips the other complaint and causes the death of the patient. The mode of treatment should be vegetable diet, no meat, as the disease in nine cases out of ten is produced by excessive meat eating, which overtaxes the kidneys and wears them out by the time a person is 40. I should also recommend the patient to remove to a warmer climate. The treatment is only for the prolongation of life, as this form is absolutely incurable. The acute form will kill the patient within a few years unless he receives proper treatment. For that form milk and vegetable diet, hot baths, warm clothing, rest and quiet for three or four weeks, then tonics may be given. The patient should usually be entirely recovered within six to eight weeks. It is a difficult matter to describe in a few words, but what I have said about covers the case.

Sherman's Remarkable Dream.

Writers who have busied themselves pic king up anecdotes and incidents of the life of Sherman appear to have wholly overlooked the story of his remarkable dream. The editor of "Notes for the Curious" has had the account in a scrap-book for upwards of twenty years. It is as follows:

One night the General took refuge in an old farm house and had fallen into a deep sleep when he was visited by a most exciting dream. He fancied that the house in which he slept was surrounded by a band of guerrillas, who had dug a hole beneath the room in which he lay, filled it with powder, and touched it off. The explosion that followed was terrible, and the General thought he saw himself flying through the air in sections. The shock of this terrible experience caused him to jump to the middle of the floor. Hastily dressing he left the building. He had not gone far into the night when a red glare shot up from the farmhouse, followed by a terrible explosion. The building was wrecked, but the dream had saved the life of the great General.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Harcourt Place Seminary.

The school for bright and earnest girls is Harcourt Place Seminary, Gambier, O.

VISITORS TO THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Distinguished Guests Registered at the Principal Chicago Hotels.

V. d'Artaimovitch, Russian Consul at San Francisco, breakfasted at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, en route to the East. At the Pacific are also registered E. V. Wolcott of Denver and ex-Pension Commissioner John R. Tanner.

Richelieu—E. A. Young, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ellwood, New York; L. A. Cornelius, Detroit; John T. Dickinson, Texas.

Tremont—W. R. Glading, Nashville; W. D. B. Alexander, Cleveland; J. A. Healey, Lawrence, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Howard, Minneapolis; C. H. Bradley, Milwaukee.

Wellington—Walter J. Dunham, Buffalo; Don J. Leathers, Grand Rapids; William A. Ristenpart, San Francisco; Frank E. Shaw, Dunkirk, N. Y.; S. Howard Smith, Philadelphia.

Palmer—W. M. Parsley, Columbus, Ga.; W. E. Patton, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Garvin, Buffalo; George E. Randall, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stiger, Toledo.

Leland—Charles A. Wood, East Saginaw; Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Haworth, New York; Benjamin Draine, Miss Draine, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. W. J. Black, Springfield.

Sherman—William Emerson, San Francisco; Mary E. Maywand, Emporia, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pallard, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.

Auditorium—E. M. Bryan Jr., Galveston, Tex.; George La Yorde, Miss La Yorde, Baltimore; Mrs. Dr. E. W. Lee, Omaha; Walter Hewitt, St. Paul; James Converse, North Dakota; M. W. Kingsley, Fargo; C. Macauley, Astoria, Ore.

Grand Pacific—E. V. Wolcott, Denver; John R. Tanner, Louisville; Marie Robinson Wright, New York; Charles Strobridge, St. Louis; Mrs. Southworth, Miss A. G. Southworth, Denver; E. E. Olcott, New York; D. C. Plumb, Fort Worth; A. H. Lloyd, Boston.

Extraordinary Jumping Feats.

The jumping and pole-vaulting feats of our contemporary athletes seem but the work of babies and pygmies when compared with the extraordinary doings of the old-time acrobats. If history is to be believed, Phayllus of Crotona could stand and make a 56-foot jump on the dead level. He was one of the main athletes at the old Olympic games, his enormous jump forming a part of the course of the Pentathlon. Strutt, the noted English authority on games and amusements, speaks of a Yorkshire jumper named Ireland whose powers were something marvelous. He was six feet high at the age of 18, at which time, without the aid of springs or spring-board, he leaped over nine horses ranged side by side, and at another time lightly cleared a heavy wagon which was covered with an awning. Col. Ironsides, who made a voyage from England to India early in the present century, relates that he met in his travels an old white-haired man who with a single bound cleared the back of an enormous elephant, flanked on either side with six camels of the largest breed. A book entitled "History of Wonders Performed at Fairs" mentions an Englishman who at the Fair of St. German, in 1724, leaped over the heads of forty people without touching one of them.—*St. Louis Republic.*

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE STREET.

EVERY lady in Chicago should improve this unequaled opportunity to secure a Silk Waist, made from Elegant Silk, at a price that would be reasonable for the making alone. . . .

Final Closing Sale of Silk Grenadines, Printed Chinas, and all Summer Silks at prices that will sweep them from our counters to make room for new fall silks that will soon be coming off the looms:

2,000 Yards Silk Grenadines . . . } 58c
Reduced from $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 to

SEE OUR SOUTH WINDOW

2,500 Yards Printed China Silks, } 50c
That sold at 75c, $1.00, and $1.25

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

This morning we place on sale the last lot of 1,000 of those elegant Silk Waists, made from CHENEY BROS.' $1.00 Washable Striped Surahs. These Waists have been remarkable sellers with us at $5.00 each, and are equal in value to any Waist sold at $7.50, but as the season is advancing we will sell this last lot at a price that will attract the attention of every lady in Chicago, whether she had thought of buying a Waist or not. Only one of these Waists will be sold to each customer. Note the price and improve the opportunity:



1,000 WAISTS . . .
Made from CHENEY BROS.' Striped Surahs, worth $7.50 each, at } $3.48

300 WAISTS . . . .
Plain, Colored, and Striped China Silks—Worth $5.00 } $2.60
THINK OF IT! A NICE SILK WAIST FOR $2.60.

800 BLACK . . . . .
SURAH WAISTS, made from Genuine Swiss Surah, worth $6.50 } $3.75

1,000 WAISTS . . .
All that sold at from $6.50 up to $10.00 each go now at } $5.00

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
The Gossage Store.
State and Washington Sts.

LINENS.

Our Special Mid-Summer Sale of all Housekeeping Linens will be continued this week, when the following SPECIAL BARGAINS will be offered:

500 pairs Hand Hemstitched (fancy) Linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, at 90c each; $1.75 per pair. *Regular three dollar quality.*

100 pairs Fancy Hand Hemstitched All-Linen Sheets, 90x100 inches, at $4.00 each, or $7.50 per pair. *Regular ten dollar quality.*

And all odd or soiled Dinner Cloths, Napkins, Towels, etc., etc., remaining over from last week's sale at still greater reductions.

SPECIALTIES IN BED SPREADS—
Adjoining Linen Department.

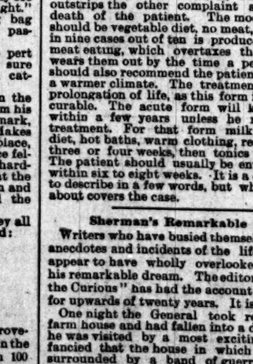
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts.

Extraordinary Reductions IN
. . . HIGH-CLASS . . .
PRINTED SILKS.

150 pieces qualities formerly sold at $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00 per yard, at } 88c Yd.

100 pieces Black Grounds with Colored Figures, formerly sold at $1, at } 68c Yd.

50 pieces 24-inch All-Silk Tussors, printed in elegant designs, formerly sold at $1.25, at } 58c Yd.



Wolff's ACME Blacking
REQUIRES NO BRUSH.

Sweat Groan Growl
What else is to be expected of the old fashioned way of blacking the shoes? Try the new way and use Wolff's Acme Blacking and the dirty task becomes a cleanly pleasure.

10c Will pay for the Cost of Changing Plain White Glass vessels to Ruby, Emerald, Opal, or other Costly Glass. 10c

PIK-RON
FOR GLASS WILL DO IT.
WOLFF & DUDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Elison, Flersheim & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 3005 Cottage Grove-av.,
Stock of a Dealer at Auction.
MONDAY, JULY 27, at 10 a. m., we will sell at the above number the
Wall Paper, Mixed Paints,
Dry Colors, Glass, Oil Tanks, Showcases, Counters, and all the Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, and Harness.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.



HIRES
ROOT & BER
THE GREAT HERB DRINK.
Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. FREE a beautiful Picture Book and cards sent to any one addressing C. E. HIRES & CO., Philadelphia.

EYES OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles
examined free by WATRY 25 Optician. Satisfaction guaranteed.
99 E. Randolph St. 25 E. Madison St.

Geneva Optical Co.
23 WASHINGTON-ST.
CHICAGO.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
The Gossage Store.
State and Washington Sts.

OUR LACE DEPARTMENT

Offers for Today (Monday) a Tempting Assortment of Pure Silk

Black Drapery Nets,

45 INCHES WIDE,
At the Uniform Price 95c PER YARD. *Representing Values up to $2.00 per yard.*

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK.
New Styles Cream and Ecru Flouncings, &c.,
New Styles Black Demi Flouncings,
New Styles Oriental Flouncings,
All at Greatly . . . Reduced Prices.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

The entire stock of Summer Gloves has been carefully gone over and marked down to a price that will clear everything out quickly. The Special Sale beginning today includes:

	PAIR.
SILK TAFFETA GLOVES, Twenty-five cent quality	15c
PURE SILK GLOVES, Worth 75c pair	48c
MOUSQUETAIRE CASTOR DRIVING GLOVES	50c
MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDES Worth $1.50 pair	$1.00

NOTE.—During the remainder of July we will offer extraordinary values in foreign and domestic Challies, Ginghams, and Sateens—all this season's goods, latest and best styles, newest colorings, and most stylish effects.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 11th day of August, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of the U. S. Government Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with drawings, general instructions and conditions, and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent at Chicago, Illinois. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than two per cent of the amount of proposal. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for the U. S. Government Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to W. J. EDBROOKE, Supervising Architect. July 18th, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Superintendent of Repairs of the U. S. Custom House and Sub-Treasury Building at Chicago, Ill., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of August, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for the repairs, alterations, additions, and painting, etc., in the above-named building, in strict accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent of amount of proposal. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes sealed and marked "Proposals for Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Painting, etc., for the U. S. Custom House and Sub-Treasury Building at Chicago, Ill," and addressed to M. E. BELL, Superintendent. July 17, 1891.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 1 Fort Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1891. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, August 25, 1891, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies, viz.: Pork; bacon; codfish; mackerel; candles; blacking, shoe; brooms, whisk; cheese; flour; hams; hardware; jam, blackberry; jelly, assorted; lard; lime-juice; matches, safety; oil, olive; peaches, canned and evaporated; pears; tongues, beef, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS WILSON, C. S., U. S. A.

GEM DIAMONDS, BOTTOM PRICES. Sold on trade terms to responsible parties. I am still giving away that Diamond Cleaners. Come and get one.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of Diamonds, 110-112 Wabash-av.

Fine Office Furniture and Folding Beds.
Brass and Wire Work. 218 Wabash-av.
A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1891—TEN PAGES.

THRICE-HONORED GUESTS

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE FETED AND FLATTERED.

Nothing Is Too Good for Them in London—Entertained by the Prime Minister and the Notables of the Land—Mr. Butterworth's Popularity and Effective Work in England—Misrepresentations in Paris—Katie Greenfield's Case—Khedive's Palace Destroyed—Other Foreign News.

[*New York Times Cable.*]

LONDON, July 25.—The United States Commissioners to Europe for the Chicago Exposition, who left London for Paris tonight, are in a state of high delight with the flattering and enthusiastic reception they have met with in England. From the moment of their landing at Southampton ten days ago they have been the objects of unceasing solicitude and courteous attentions of all that is best and most distinguished in the London world. Their visit has been an occasion for a continuous demonstration of good will, kindliness, and sympathy toward them and toward the country and the cause which they represent, which is but all the more marked by reason of its absolute spontaneity. From the outset they have been welcomed here as friends and thrice-honored guests. No day has passed without their being fêted in some graceful and appropriate manner; indeed, the program of their doings here is so pleasant a record that I will allow it to speak for itself of the good-will that animated the entertainers.

On arrival Thursday week they were met at Southampton by Mr. Dredge, Sir Henry Wood, and other gentlemen, together with the Chairman of the Chatham and Dover railway, who provided special facilities for the journey to London. On the following day they were entertained at a banquet at which Mr. McCormick, the Secretary of the United States Legation, who is to act as an American Commissioner; Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Sir Henry Wood, Sir George Chubb, and James Dredge took part. Saturday they met a distinguished company at Mr. Dredge's beautiful house at Clapham. Monday a reception was offered to them in the magnificent salons of the Society of Arts to meet members of the royal commission, while in the evening they were the guests of Mr. McCormick to meet the United States Minister. Tuesday, after a crowded reception at the London Chamber of Commerce, they were guests at a banquet given in their honor at the House of Commons by the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, where they met Sir James Fergusson, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, and the Hon. David Plunkett. Wednesday they were entertained at dinner by Sir Henry Wood at the Oxford and Cambridge club.

Entertained by Lord Salisbury.

On Thursday afternoon they were presented by the American Minister to Lord Salisbury. The Prime Minister at once offered them the hospitality of Hatfield House, where a garden party was held this afternoon. This opportunity of visiting the ancestral home of the Cecils, last distinguished by the German Emperor, the Commissioners were reluctantly compelled to forego, their presence in Paris being imperative in order to assist in the final deliberations of the French Government Commission before its adjournment this afternoon.

This was unfortunate, because their time is too limited and their engagements are so numerous that there will be no possibility of their profiting by Lord Salisbury's courtesy on a future occasion. The night before their departure for Paris Sir George Chubb entertained the party to meet the American Minister at a big banquet and the naval exhibition, where an enthusiastic reception by a distinguished company brought their short but brilliant sojourn in London appropriately to a close. The Commissioners return to this country tomorrow to accept the hospitality of the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and on Tuesday in return for the cordial hospitality they have enjoyed they will offer a lunch at the Savoy Hotel to a number of prominent Englishmen, among whom, in addition to the names already mentioned, will be included those of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Walters of the London *Times*.

On leaving England the Commissioners will have a crowded month of work before them, while, if the reception in other countries is as enthusiastic as the one in London, grave fears may be entertained for their health, inasmuch as six weeks of continuous banqueting must be a severe trial to the advocates of the cause, no matter how good both the cause and the banquets. They propose to present themselves to the governments of every important country in Europe, and intend to return to New York by the Hamburg-American steamer Augusta Victoria, which leaves Southampton Sept. 5, when they will be accompanied by Mr. Dredge and Sir Henry Wood.

Mr. Butterworth's Effective Work.

The appointment of Mr. Butterworth as the President of the commission is regarded here as a stroke of the happiest selection. It would be difficult, without extravagant flattery, to convey an adequate impression of the good opinions which this gentleman has won here. It may be said that it would have been impossible to find better hands in which to lay the delicate duties that Mr. Butterworth so gracefully and energetically performs. To his presence must no doubt be attributed something of the enthusiastic good will with which every one was inspired who was brought in contact with the Commissioners, for this enthusiasm is as much personal as it is connected with the hopes for the success of the British section. It is not even confined to the efforts of Englishmen to serve the Commissioners in this country alone. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen has gone to Paris to facilitate the work there of the Commissioners, who speak no French, while Mr. Dredge is making similar arrangements for their pleasant reception in Belgium.

Side by side with all this kindliness and good will in this country, it is painful to see the efforts still continually made in some directions to frustrate the aims of the Exposition Commissioners. The latest attempt of this kind has just been made in Paris. In view of the prejudices of the French and their easily aroused hostility, it has taken a peculiarly dastardly form. Yesterday morning in the *Galignani's Messenger* appeared a telegram from the United States stating that in the Exposition plans double the space accorded to France has just been allotted to Germany. As a matter of fact, no space has yet been allotted to either country, but the telegram, of course, was calculated to rouse French animosity to the Exposition and all concerned with it, and, even as matters stand, it may be very difficult for the Commissioners to erase the impression produced.

Case of Katie Greenfield.

The case of the English girl of Soeybolak in Tauris, on the Persian frontier, has raised a veritable storm in a coffee cup. It would have been by no means for the first time if the religious aspect of the story had started a feud to be only solved by a widespread appeal to arms. The press of this country has throughout the affair sternly disregarded the romantic side of the question.

What are the facts? Here was a girl born in an Eastern country, of half Oriental parentage, who, her father being dead, was brought up by an Armenian mother, amid mixed Armenian, Koordish, and Persian, but wholly un-English surroundings. A Koordish lover woos according to traditions of his race, and carries her off. From first to last it was never alleged that the madien was an unwilling captive. The religious question was raised and all the English speaking Christians, attracted by the girl's English name, became excited and alarmed, and, finally, after standing a siege of two hostile armies, the Koordish lover was forced to retire discomfited without his bride, who was handed over safe and unhurt to her mother's care. The thought that this girl might marry a Moslem, thus embracing Islam in the fullest sense of the word, was so abhorrent to the ministers of Christianity that they were prepared to resist or avenge the sacrilege with the sword—the Moslem sword, be it understood—and in defense of the privileges of church shed any quantity of blood—Moslem blood, of course, inasmuch as both the armies are Mohammedan. Yet this is in a country overrun by bands of English and American missionaries, who strive by every means in their power and deem all means legitimate to wean Moslem youth from the faith of their fathers. No one interferes with them. They are suffered to come and go, live in peace, and proselytize to their hearts' content, unchidden and unmolested. Perhaps, however, and the supposition would account for this uproar over Katie Greenfield, the extent of the Moslem tolerance is a gauge of the measure of the missionary success.

Khedive's Palace Destroyed.

The destruction of the Khedive of Egypt's favorite residence at Cairo, which was this week almost entirely consumed by fire, would remove from among the landmarks of modern Egyptian history a monument possessing far more interest than its age and appearance would seem to warrant.

The manner of the acquisition by the viceregal family of this palace of Abdeen is in itself of sinister augury. It was one of the palaces of Ismail Sadyk Pasha, the all-powerful and autocratic Minister of Finance in those vanished times before the crash when finance in Egypt meant peace and plenty for Pashas at home and satisfied bondholders abroad, and when the fellaheen had the privilege of paying their yearly taxes three times a year and three years in advance.

Sadyk became too powerful and too wealthy for his master's peace of mind, and the Viceroy grew frightened at his Minister and adopted, therefore, the only means in his power to relieve his fears. Sadyk ascended the Nile in the royal barge to inspect the cotton plantations then newly started and was found strangled in his cabin. His immense property was confiscated and one of the palaces became the Khedival residence. The other is now the government house in Cairo, the shelter for all the Ministers of State. Sadyk's son still receives a pension of £15,000 yearly from the government.

It was at Abdeen, in one of the rooms now destroyed, that Khedive Ismail, after kissing his son Tewfik when presented by the British Minister as his successor to the throne, bowed before him, saying: "My son, your master; do better than I have done." Then he left, and after disporting himself all over Europe he has foolishly flown into the spider's web at Constantinople, whence he will never emerge. At Abdeen in the same room weak and amiable Tewfik first received Arabi Pasha in the beginning of the revolution in the autumn of 1881 and gave him the power which enabled him to be mischievous. It was on the threshold of Abdeen a year later, three days after Tel-El-Kebir, that the Khedive, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Gen. Wolseley, drove in submissive triumph through the flowing blood of bullocks slaughtered beneath the carriage wheels for good omen, and it was at Abdeen that Tewfik bade Gen. Gordon farewell when he left Cairo for Khartoom in January, 1884. These will live as memories dispersed with the ashes of the palace. But there is one remembrance connected with Egypt that will never fade, although in truth it is but a fickle error of the memory. The French have just discovered that their language is disappearing from the Egyptian people. It has taken a long time and much anxious search to discover this, perhaps because they had first to discover that the Egyptians ever were a French-speaking people. The vast army of American travelers who yearly pass, locust-like, over the Nile delta, leaving, unlike the locust, a golden harvest behind them, will doubtless be amazed to hear that any other European language than English was ever spoken in Egypt since the days of Abercrombie, or rather since Waghorn discovered the overland route; but the French, who claim Egypt on grounds which would give them an equal lien on Moscow—that the first Napoleon left the country unwillingly—learn a lesson very slowly. As regards Egypt, however, it may be hoped that the French appeal for aid to prevent the extinction of their language there will be successful. It will do the Arabs good to learn another language besides English.

French Fleet at Cronstadt.

Meanwhile, in dingy, smoked, soiled Cronstadt French naval officers are fraternizing with the Russians and have opportunities of learning useful lessons in smartness and seamanship from these fine sailors. The Russian warships are second only to the British in point of appointments, and as regards the smartness of the appearance of the men and neat, trim decks the discipline is far ahead of the French, who, though less clumsy seamen, lag even behind the Germans in these particulars. Lord Palmerston's remark in regard to the Turks, "What can you expect of a people who have no heels to their boots?" might be inverted to suit the French sailors, who wear high heels, like girls, and with Breton exceptions are about as handy at sea. Apart from the French themselves, no one attaches any special importance to the meeting of the fleets, but to French minds everything at the present moment is of dark significance. Next week they will probably see in the harmless non-political visit of the young Prince of Naples to England some fresh treacherous development of the Triple Alliance that will demand to be explained away.

WHAT'S THE USE OF PREVARICATING?

Senator Stewart's Mendacious Statements About Coinage Exposed.

New York *Post:* A letter signed "William M. Stewart" (Senator from Nevada) is copied from a New York evening paper into the columns of the *Silver Dollar*, the organ of the silver party, published at Cleveland, O. This letter has rather more than Mr. Stewart's usual assortment of mendacity. It will be recalled that Stewart repeated for the hundredth time the old falsehood that the coinage act of 1873 was carried through Congress by stealth and fraud, and that the wicked act was mainly the work of Senator Sherman. Mr. Sherman was sufficiently goaded by this charge to make an elaborate reply showing its falsity. Among other things which he proved from the *Record* was that Stewart himself voted *for* the coinage act of 1873, while he (Sherman) voted against it. Even that punishment has not prevented Stewart from repeating the charge in a modified way. He says now that "the silver dollar was omitted from the mint act of 1873 without the knowledge or consent of the American people." Was it also without the knowledge and consent of Senator Stewart of Nevada? Is he in the habit of voting for bills without his own knowledge or consent?

The number of new misstatements made by Stewart is quite appalling. He says, for example:

> England is a creditor nation, and compels her debtors, largely citizens of the United States, to pay her in the dearest possible money. She boldly declares that her object in adhering to the gold standard is to maintain her position of financial supremacy and increase the obligations of her debtors. She also proclaimed, by the unanimous voice of her Royal Commission, that cheap silver was stimulating the production of wheat and cotton in India, and furnishing cheap breadstuffs for England, while it was liberating the British nation from paying tribute to the United States for farm products.

All debts due to England, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Turkey, Japan, and the United States are payable in gold or its equivalent. Perhaps Mr. Stewart sees an advantage in having the United States accept payment in the cheapest possible money, while England and the rest require the dearest. This would seem to be the implication of his sage remark, for he is aware that we have no means of compelling her or any other country to accept one kind of money if she prefers another kind. "She boldly declares," says Stewart, "that her object in adhering to the gold standard is to maintain her position of financial supremacy *and increase the obligations of her debtors.*" We do not know where and when this declaration of England was made, nor does Stewart, but her desire to maintain her position of financial supremacy would probably be conceded by every sane man in the United Kingdom. That she should adhere to the gold standard for that purpose is evidence of business sagacity which we might well imitate. But that she has declared her purpose to increase the obligations of her debtors is a coinage of Senator Stewart of the same kind as the coinage of a dollar out of 75 cents' worth of silver. Even more mendacious is Stewart's statement that the Royal Commission on the silver question made a unanimous report that the silver standard in India gave that country an advantage in the production of wheat and cotton. Another discovery announced by Stewart is that "the gold trust dictates to monarchs, controls the armies, and impoverishes the people of the old world." If that is true, the monarchs, armies, and people of the old world must be fond of their thralldom, for they have lately helped themselves to seventy millions of our gold and seem to have an excellent appetite for more.

Genuine Havanas.

One of Tampa's principal cigar factories will turn out 25,000,000 cigars this year.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

EFFECT OF THE FRENCH FLEET'S VISIT TO CRONSTADT.

It Is Not Likely to Change the Relations That Exist at Present Between Russia and the Republic—The Czar Is Not Quite Ready for War—Work in the Interest of the World's Fair—Ex-Speaker Reed's Visit.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, July 25.—It is remarkable how peaceable is the atmosphere of Europe while the German Emperor is cruising among the fiords of Norway. If there be any sound ominous of war hereafter it comes from a little further east, from the waters of the Gulf of Finland. The King of Servia is on his way to the Russian court and a French fleet has actually visited Cronstadt. The music of the hated and prohibited Marseillaise has been heard in Russian waters. The Czar welcomes the messengers of the republic which in his soul he detests. If there were any public opinion in that social desert called Russia that, too, might express itself in terms of civility to France. The Russian press expresses nothing but what Russian censorship permits it to express. It is allowed on this occasion to utter sentiments of good will to the only great power in Europe which is outside the triple alliance and hostile to that policy of peace and of things as they are which inspired and maintained that alliance. It is not likely to change in the least the existing relations between France and Russia. France will continue to be a suppliant for that alliance which Russia will continue to deny to its prayers. French papers talk of a natural alliance. It may be natural; it is not political, nor in Russian eyes even politic. The Pan-Slavist party looks forward to the time when France may be useful to Russia, and knows that when such a time comes its military coöperation may be had on such terms as it may then suit Russia to exact. It will be a combination for war, a conspiracy against the status quo, just as completely as the triple alliance is a league of peace. There are plenty of hot-headed people in both countries who would be glad if the French and Russian cannon at Cronstadt were turned against Germany, or Italy, or Austria, or anybody who stands between them and their ambitions, but the Czar and his advisers are governed by other considerations. They do not wish to make war or to threaten war till they are ready for war, and they may not be for years. The French fleet will presently sail away from Cronstadt and the effect of its presence will vanish like the wake left by the keels of the ships.

Work in the Fair's Interest.

The United States Commissioners of the Chicago Exhibition have been hard at work during the week. They have undergone a number of dinners and other social trials, have been presented to Lord Salisbury, have been well received by the Prime Minister, and went this afternoon to Lady Salisbury's garden party at Hatfield. So far all is well. Whether they are beginning to appreciate the difficulties they will have to overcome I know not. Some had been smoothed away for them before they came. Mr. Lincoln has done everything that a Minister could do, and perhaps more than anybody but a Minister from Chicago could have done. I hear from English sources that the official English view was for some time anything but hopeful. The American Contract-Labor law was thought likely to forbid English exhibiters from taking over their own staff to manage their own business, run their own machinery, and keep their own accounts. The government at Washington was asked what construction would be put on it. After some delay and some pressure the government at Washington made up its mind to construe this strict statute less strictly for the purpose of this Exhibition. A kind of dispensing power is to be exercised in favor of Chicago, and the statute will not be held to apply to exhibiters' staffs. There is the difficulty of impressing upon the British mind the fact that an Exhibition is really going to be held in 1893, and held at Chicago. I say nothing of the uncertainty of the Englishman as to the exact geographical position of the important city. He has been told in the English press where it is and how he may get there, but until lately most of the information about the Exhibition cabled from America consisted in detailed accounts of quarrels among its friends and managers. It was lively reading, but it did not encourage the exhibiter, who has got over his fears of the red Indians, to risk his property in the hands of gentlemen who could not agree what they should do with their own. There are other perplexities on which I need not dwell. I do not think any of them have been put before the Commissioners now in London quite so bluntly as I have stated them here. They have been gently suggested. Mr. McCormick, late Second Secretary of the Legation, now general agent to the Chicago Exhibition, has been here long enough to know London well. He has the intelligence and energy which such a post needs. He has given his colleagues a good start. He has relations with many of the right people. His diplomatic experience is sufficient to teach him the futility of the expectation entertained, I hear, by some leading citizens of Chicago that the American Legation in London should be turned into a branch office of the Chicago executive. Mr. Lincoln's good will is known. His zeal for Chicago has led him to do many things outside of his diplomatic duty but well within his discretion as Minister, and when the whole truth about the action of everybody concerned is known I think even Chicago will be content.

The Tories' Defeat at Wisbeach.

The Tories had made up their minds to lose Wisbeach division of Cambridgeshire, but they do not like defeat the better because it was foreseen. It had been known for months that Capt. Selwyn, the late Tory member, would resign. He gave his party fair notice in ample time, but the intellectual energies of the party managers were not equal to the task of providing a candidate. The Gladstonian, who has been in the field for two years, had diligently nursed the constituency, and when the contest came fought it by appeals to the cupidity of voters, by protests against taxation, by lavish promises of everything to everybody. He had his reward and if Wisbeach be a fair test socialistic realism is the winning card. A conservative majority of over 1,000 has been turned into a Gladstonian majority of 260 and that is how it has been done. Home rule had about as much to do with it as the Triple Alliance, but home-rulers are happy and Tories openly confess themselves downhearted.

Ex-Speaker Reed's Welcome.

Mr. Reed, who sailed Wednesday for New York, spent time enough in London to discover that London considers the Speaker of the American House of Representatives a considerable personage. His colleague at Westminster welcomed him. Many others welcomed him and at least one paper made him the subject of a long editorial. I believe he met at Liverpool another eminent American, Mr. Chauncey Depew, who stepped on shore as Mr. Reed was embarking. Mr. Depew's arrival in London, which ought to coincide with the summer solstice when social life is fullest, has this year been delayed by causes known at home. Late or early, he is welcome. He has missed the German Emperor, but is in time for Hatfield, whither he went this afternoon; in time also for the Prince of Naples, should the future King of Italy interest him. The Prince does interest a certain number of Englishmen, though he is here incognito. The Prince of Wales and other hospitable persons are dining him and showing him many sides of English life. He is hardly known or noticed in the streets.

Mr. Howells' Criticisms.

Mr. Howells' views of criticism and fiction are no better liked here when collected into a volume than they were when first issued in what the English critic hoped might be a fugitive form. Sermons are preached against Mr. Howells' heresies; some of them good sermons. He is told that his theories of novel writing are meant to convince the public that his own novels are an embodiment of the perfect canon and that his eulogies on Anthony Trollope and his contempt for "the caricaturist, Thackeray," are but an apology for his own works. The preacher might have added that a canon of criticism the effect of which was to put Thackeray below Trollope requires no further discussion. Mr. Howells' admirable gifts as a novelist are recognised—though sometimes grudgingly recognised—in this country. His novels are printed here and read here. The controversies which cluster about his name are so many fruits of his force and of the importance of his place in literature. His heresies, nevertheless, remain heresies. He excels in a particular form of fiction, but his efforts to prove that nobody has a right to excel in other forms of fiction diminish neither his own readers nor the readers of the great masters of an earlier generation whom he vainly seeks to disparage. He is something more than realistic. He would create—if not a monopoly—a monotony in novel writing which would be hateful if it were possible. It is not possible to suppose that Mr. Howells really wishes that all art should be photographic, or would have the touchstone of all literature to be servile fidelity to fact.

G. W. S.

SOMETHING DEFINITE ON RUSSIAN CROPS.

Official Reports from the Principal Grain-Raising Districts—Suffering Everywhere.

The *Levant* (Constantinople) *Herald* tells a most distressing story of the condition of the population in various districts of Russia owing to the failure of the crops. The statements, which appear to be reliable, give a much worse color to the position of affairs than has yet been realized; and if matters are only half as bad as depicted the consequences will not be without important effect on the grain, shipping, and financial markets of Europe generally.

The official reports from Kherson describe the winter crops as having perished completely and irrevocably, while the spring crops are fast following their example, and cannot possibly be saved unless fertilizing rain fall at once. The telegrams from Kiew are not a whit more hopeful; prices, we read, "are rising not weekly, as last year, but daily, nay hourly." Advices from Taganrog say: "The drought, which has now continued without interruption for over a month, leaves but little hope to farmers." The fertile government of Taurida is quite as badly off as those of Kiew and Kherson; and a telegram from there to the corn agents contains these passages: "No hopes of harvest; no rains; continuous frost and cold; don't sell rye for less than one ruble (i. e., twice the price paid last year); everything dry and parched; keep your corn." From Bessarabia the intelligence received is equally doleful: "The corn outlook is hopeless." The Government of Bessarabia apprehends great misery. "The state of the crops in Podolia," says the report, "is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. From the Volga Basin, from Tancow, and from the central governments generally, with the sole exception of the District of Tsaritsin, where things are fairly satisfactory, all hopes of a harvest have had to be abandoned." The Ministry of Finances, in a map accompanying the official report just published, marks the rare cases in which the state of the crops is barely satisfactory. From this map we gather that in all Central and Western and in the greatest portion of Southern Russia the outlook is extremely dismal. The districts of the corn-growing country which are usually the most fertile have now lost all hopes of a harvest. "The winter wheat in South and East Russia," says the ministerial report, "has succumbed to the frosts and perished." In the very worst years of scarcity there were always some districts in which the crops were abundant enough to allow rye to be sold for 50 kopecks a pood (thirty-three pounds). This year there are none such, and in no part of Russia can it be purchased for less than 100 kopecks (one ruble), while in most places the price is considerably higher. "It is perfectly evident," exclaims one of the best informed journals, "that a terrible calamity is impending." It is not until autumn that the real misery will be felt in all its intensity, but the symptoms of it are manifesting themselves even now. In the government of Kostroma, writes a special correspondent of the chief agricultural journal in Russia, "I was everywhere met by men, women, and children looking haggard and wan, their faces fleshless and drawn, their eyes red, as they were suffering from some peculiar malady of those organs which had lately broken out among them, their clothing composed of mere rags and the lower parts of their bodies swollen to enormous dimensions. Specimens of the bread consumed by these wretched people—whenever they have any to eat—were forwarded to the Board of the Zemstvo, which established the fact that it is bread made of oatmeal mixed with tree-bark and other analogous ingredients." All classes are affected by the famine, the highest and lowest alike. "In Kazan," we read in the *Nedelya*, "among the indigent persons who received tickets for gratis dinners during the week there were 146 noblemen and seventy-six ecclesiastics." In many parts of the vast government of Penza the peasants live wholly on the stuff misnamed bread which has just been described, and complain that they are obliged to economize it, and partake of it only every second day. The Jews, too, are suffering acutely. The Governor of Yekaterineslav, who lately made a tour of inspection, visited the District of Marinpol, and had palpable proofs of their misery. They were wholly destitute of bread or corn; several families were living together in one hut for the sake of the warmth generated by propinquity; they kept the children warm by putting them in pillows ripped up for the purpose.

BLEEDING KANSAS DOING WELL.

The Alliance Humbug Is the State's Worst Enemy.

N. Y. *Sun:* The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for June is a useful document for the enlightenment of students into the growth of that surprising mushroom, the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas. It reveals without intention some of the causes of the discontent which has set the Sunflower farmers to reconstructing the multiplication table; and it shows that in spite of many sporadic discouragements they are going to have good crops this year. June was far from being a pleasant month in Kansas. For much of the time it rained so hard that corn could not be cultivated, and in the eastern part of the State wheat had to be harvested with cradles, the ground being so soft as to prevent the use of binders. The Hessian fly, the wheat-straw worm, and other disagreeable visitors called. Some farmers lost their wheat crop by flood, others by blight; and yet, according to the Board of Agriculture, "the aggregate wheat product of the State this year is the largest in her history, and, with the exception of corn, every crop growing, including fruit, promises an extraordinary yield." Here is the condition of the crops, compared with the full average:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Wheat	100	Millet	93
Corn	82	Tame grasses	103
Oats	98	Prairie grasses	107
Barley	98	Sorghum	88
Rye	98	Potatoes	98
Broom-corn	80	Apples	87
Flax	94	Peaches	107

Poor farming is enumerated among the reasons why the wheat crop, though large, is smaller than the conditions indicated a month ago. The main cause of damage was the blight, which is supposed to be due to certain meteorological conditions. The Hessian fly can be escaped by late planting.

According to a report made to the board by Prof. Snow, the wheat-straw worm can be driven out by the burning of stubble, rotation of crops, and the burning of surplus straw in the spring. The conditions which produced the blight have not occurred for many years before 1891, and, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, are not likely soon to occur again.

Here we have the real enemies of the Kansas farmers: The climate, the Hessian fly, the wheat-straw worm, and poor farming. Probably the latter is not very common. In any case it will not be remedied by the Ocala platform, nor will the Subtreasury plan ameliorate the climate or induce the wheat pests to leave the State. It appears, too, that in spite of the insects and the weather the Kansas crops are going to be large. While the Alliance man is calling on the government to help him the crops are thriving. He needs to smash the wheat-straw worm and the Hessian fly before destroying the capitalists of the East. If the weather is not satisfactory he should complain to the officer in charge, the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk. With a year or two of good weather and big crops the Kansas Alliance will forget it ever imagined that its members could not make a living without help from the United States Government.

Deadly Sport.

During the last week in May five persons were killed at bull-fights in Spain.

ALL KINDS OF WEATHER.

ELEMENTAL TREATMENT ACCORDED THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Droughts in Certain Sections and Floods in Others—The Unequal Distribution of Rain Chiefly the Cause of Complaint—Haying and Harvesting Finished Except in the Far North—Warmer Weather Needed to Insure the Corn Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The weather crop bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau for the week ended July 24 is as follows:

Temperature—The week has been cooler than usual in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, although the departure from the normal temperature has been less than it was during the previous week generally throughout the Southern States, while the deficiency in temperature has been more marked in the Northwest mountains. The cool weather of the last two weeks has reduced the seasonal excess in temperature previously reported over the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and at present the greater portion of the Southern States is included within the region where the seasonal temperature is deficient, although the departure in all districts amounts to generally less than one degree per day for the period from Jan. 1 to July 24.

Rainfall—The rainfall during the past week has been largely in excess on the Atlantic coast, the heaviest rains occurring in South Carolina and along the Alleghany range in Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky, where the rainfall ranged from 2 to 4 inches. Smaller areas of excessive rains occurred in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Light showers occurred in the Central Valleys where the weather was generally favorable for harvest work, although in some localities in Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas heavy local rains were reported. No rain occurred in Northeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana, although showers were reported in the remaining portion of the States. There was an absence of rain on the Pacific coast, except light showers at Fort Canby. The recent heavy rains in the South Atlantic States have relieved portions of that section which were previously suffering more from a large deficiency in seasonal rainfall. The greater portion of the cotton region shows an excess of moisture for the season, but in Louisiana the deficiency in rainfall ranges from twelve to fifteen inches, which is about 40 per cent of the normal.

Reports from the States.

Reports from the various States are given:

New Jersey—Heavy rains in the northern and southern counties retarded harvesting of oats, but were beneficial to growing crops. Crops in the middle counties are suffering from lack of rain. Generally, however, crops show a good growth, especially corn, which is tasseling.

Maryland—Wheat harvesting was delayed and slight damage resulted to wheat, corn, and tobacco by rains, so the wheat yield will be above an average crop. Fruit is abundant, except peaches, which have been somewhat blighted in localities; crops doing well.

Arkansas—The rainfall was very badly distributed, and some portions of the State are beginning to suffer from drought. Cotton and corn show a slight deterioration compared to last week.

Michigan—Crops doing fairly well, but need warm rains. Pastures are suffering from drought. There was a light frost at Cheboygan the 19th. More than the usual amount of rain fell in northern section of the State during last week.

Mississippi—Cotton small but fruiting well. Recent rains assure a good corn crop in northern counties. Rainfall of last week unequally distributed, but enough fell in the last ten days to make conditions favorable.

Pennsylvania—The week was very favorable to agriculture; abundant crops of hay, rye, and wheat were safely housed. Corn is growing rapidly; a good oat crop is nearly ready to be cut; tobacco looks very promising and is a large acreage. Fruit is plentiful.

Nebraska—Harvesting has been delayed by wet weather; corn has grown fairly well, but has not gained in condition and is still backward; it needs much warmer weather.

Virginia—Hay harvesting and thrashing retarded by rains; wheat is less than expected; corn and tobacco are improving, except in the vicinity of Lynchburg, where there was too much rain.

Alabama—Weather conditions generally excellent for cotton, but late corn is not doing so well, and is suffering for rain; Irish potatoes unusually fine.

Indiana—Rainfall badly distributed; weather conditions favorable to corn where rain fell, but most fields are in need of rain; thrashing and haying continues.

North Carolina—There is too much rain for cotton, but all crops continue to improve, especially corn; thrashing and haying retarded. A severe hail-storm in Warren County the 18th did great damage.

Harvesting Delayed.

Iowa—Too much rain has delayed harvesting. A severe electrical and wind storm Tuesday night damaged grain in some localities; with favorable weather in the future the hay, grain, and potato crops will be above an average. Late corn needs warm weather.

Missouri—More than the usual amount of rain fell in the western portion of the State and haying and thrashing were delayed in consequence; in the eastern portion less than the usual amount fell, and corn is suffering for rain in portions of the southeastern section.

Ohio—Favorable conditions prevailed. Corn is in good condition and growing nicely. Grasshoppers in the northwest portion are damaging the oats to a greater extent than for years. Potatoes are excellent, but need rain. Wheat yielding well.

Illinois—Rainfall badly distributed; dry weather is beginning to injure corn and is drying up pastures; generally favorable conditions prevailed in the northern portion, but warmer weather is needed for corn.

Minnesota—Weather conditions beneficial to all crops except corn, which is backward and needs more sunshine. Winter wheat harvested and harvesting of oats, barley, and rye is progressing. Haying nearing completion; slight damage by hail in some sections.

Kentucky—Heavy showers in the northern and eastern counties have improved corn and tobacco, but other sections need rain. The general outlook for tobacco, hemp, and hay is good.

Colorado—Barley harvest is well under way in the northern portion and the yield is good. In the southeastern portion oats are being harvested. Hot weather is developing corn in all sections. Harvesting fruit is general in the Grand Valley. Water for irrigation is scarce, but last night's rains were quite general.

Oregon—Weather very favorable for ripening grain and harvesting. Wheat is yielding better than expected, and the grain crop gives excellent promises. The codlling moth is doing some damage. Hops are thriving.

New York—Although rains have been badly distributed the conditions were favorable for harvesting wheat and rye, which crops are of excellent quality and an average yield; oat harvesting has begun in the Hudson Valley; heavy rains in the southeastern portion of the State have, greatly improved crops.

South Carolina—Well distributed rains were beneficial to crops; cotton shows a marked improvement; corn is in condition and rice is fair; the outlook is much more encouraging.

Tennessee—Favorable conditions have prevailed and the outlook is encouraging; wheat thrashing is nearly completed and the yield is good; early corn is about made; tobacco is flourishing; cotton needs rain in the western division.

In New England.

New England—Favorable growing and harvesting weather; rye mostly harvested and yield excellent; potatoes below the average; apple crop light except in Connecticut; peaches and pears abundant.

Texas—Cotton is promising. In southwest portion there is some shedding, due to the rapid maturing occasioned by the dry, hot weather.

California—Favorable weather for all crops. Hops in northern portion reported slightly damaged by red spiders; in southern portion grapes are ripening rapidly.

Kansas—Conditions favorable to all crops; corn in tassel and earing; the flax harvest is progressing; wheat, rye, and oats yielding.

North and South Dakota—Harvesting of small grain is progressing and a heavy yield is indicated; corn continues rather backward; slight damage in portions of Northern Dakota by hail.

Louisiana—Good growing weather beneficial to all crops; cotton very promising; cane is in good condition and is being rapidly laid by; rice is heading finely, crops grassy in few localities.

CHINCH BUGS, DROUGHT, AND COLD.

Wisconsin Crops Suffer Variously—The Outlook Wholly Cheerful.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—Willis L. Moore, director, gives out the following weather and crop bulletins for Wisconsin for the week ending July 25:

A drought of considerable intensity prevails in the eastern portion of the State. Portage and Taylor Counties also report drought; in fact, only the southwestern portion of the State has received the average amount of rainfall. The temperature has generally been below the normal and has retarded corn, except in more favored localities, to such an extent that it must now have a warm August with no early frosts in order to properly mature. The sunshine of the last week was about the average. The rainfall was not well distributed, Iowa, Richland, Crawford, Vernon, and La Crosse Counties getting the larger portion. A deficiency is reported from nearly all other counties.

Much damage is reported by chinch bugs, some correspondents reporting from the southeastern part of the State that the spring wheat will not be cut on account of the damage. In Walworth County chinch bugs and rust have both done some damage to barley. Lafayette, Columbia, Crawford, and Chippewa Counties also have suffered from the pests.

The winter wheat harvest is complete in southern portion and just beginning in northern portion. The crop is fair in grade and quantity in the southern and central portions, but diminishes slightly in quantity as the more northern part of the State is reached. Oats will be ready to cut next week in southern and central portions, with prospects of a light to fair crop. Hay is nearly all housed, except in extreme north central and northeastern portions; the crop, while of good quality, will probably not much exceed one-half the average yield.

Potatoes are above the average both in quantity and quality, except in the east central counties, which region has been severely affected by the continued drought. Berries are a fair crop, small fruits about an average, and other fruits promise light yield.

The temperature of the last few days has been abnormally low and it will take several days of high temperature to fully compensate corn and other growing grains for the loss. This fact still further lowers the standard of corn.

TEMPERATURE BELOW THE NORMAL.

Illinois Weather for the Week—Rain Not Up to the Average.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The weather report of the Illinois Weather Service, coöperating with the United States Weather Bureau, summarizes the weather conditions throughout the State for the week ending July 24 as follows:

> The temperature of the last seven days has been below the normal throughout the State. At the central office the deficiency amounted to 3° daily. An average amount of sunshine prevailed. Except in the northern counties the rainfall of the last week has been below a seasonable average, many of the counties reporting "no rain." The continued drought in the central-southern counties is beginning to affect the corn crop injuriously. Pastures also need rain badly.

Following are extracts from the detailed reports made by the observers in the counties indicated to John Craig, the observer in charge at this station:

Bond County—Corn needing rain very much. Rainfall .50 inch.

Coles County—Wheat and oat crops excellent and of good quality; hay good, but a light crop; pastures dry. Rainfall .25 inch.

Carroll County—Haying retarded by frequent showers; oats harvest begun; the yield will be below the average, caused by hail and grasshoppers. Rainfall .95 inch.

Douglas County—The severe drought continues to dry up all vegetation; pastures very dry and corn seriously injured.

De Kalb County—Thrashing rye and cutting oats just begun; both yield well; quality good; haying mostly done; good crop; too cool for corn, but it is doing well; fruit abundant. Rainfall .26 inch.

Franklin County—Continued drought injuring corn badly; it will make less than half a crop if rain does not come soon; harvest about over; oats and hay more than half a crop; wheat being thrashed; yield satisfactory. No rain.

Fulton County—Oats all in shock; quality good. Rainfall .12 inch.

Hamilton County—Corn suffering, pastures drying up; wheat yield good; with plenty of rain corn will make a good crop. Rainfall .23 inch.

Henry County—The outlook for corn is not promising today; it is fully two weeks late, just beginning to tassel, and cannot make a good crop without a favorable fall; nights too cool; oats harvest about completed, crop good where the stand was good. Rainfall .50 inch.

Kendall—Rye and wheat being thrashed, rye yields from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, wheat of good yield and quality; oats being cut, yield and quality promises fair only. Rain .71 inch.

Logan County—Oats all cut, crop light, corn in tassel and looks well; peaches a good crop, apples a failure. Rainfall .85 inch.

Morgan County—Corn looking well but needs rain; wheat thrashing progressing.

Madison County—Corn looks well, but needs rain badly; nights too cool. Rainfall .25 inch.

Piatt County—Continued dry weather affecting corn injuriously; no pastures, some farmers already feeding. No rain.

Pike County—Corn needs rain badly; wheat being taken to mill. No rain.

Pope County—Corn needs rain badly; with a soaking rain now it would do well. Rainfall .61 inch.

Randolph County—Corn is suffering for rain; pastures are very short; oats and hay about all in the stack; there was a splendid crop of hay. Rainfall .18 inch.

Richland County—The continued dry weather is affecting the corn crop very injuriously, also pastures. No rain.

Sangamon County—Conditions generally favorable. Rainfall, trace.

Tazewell County—Corn needs rain; wheat yield is of light weight and from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre, oats also short; pastures drying up. Rainfall .24 inch.

Iowa Corn Needs a Late Fall.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26.—Last week's weather and crop bulletin reports the temperature six degrees below normal and the rainfall excessive in the larger part of the State. The heavy electric and wind storm the night of July 21 injured standing crops by lodging and delayed harvesting, but no irreparable damage resulted. With favoring conditions for securing the crop the State will produce more than the average amount of hay, oats, wheat, flax, and potatoes. Corn needs warmer weather and a late fall to make an average crop.

A Heavy Rain Needed.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The continued drought is at last beginning to tell seriously on the growing corn crop in this section of the State. The blades are curling up and farmers say that if the drought continues a week or ten days longer the bright prospects for a good corn crop of a week or two ago will be blasted. The pastures are also drying up and stock farmers are suffering heavy losses. A heavy rainstorm would be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of this section.

Short Corn Crop in Fayette County.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—No rain worth speaking of has fallen in this section for a month. In many places the corn has begun to fire already, with no rain prospects yet in sight. The prospect for an immense corn crop in Fayette County up to within the last week was never more flattering. Moisture is needed badly now, and unless it comes in sufficient quantities within the next eight or ten days the crop will be cut short fully one-half.

Heavy Yield of Oats.

PAXTON, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—The farmers are now busy harvesting oats and hay. The yield of oats is heavy, from 50 to 70 bushels per acre being frequently realized. Hay is a good crop. The corn is looking finely and with good weather from now on, there will be a heavy yield. The weather is hot and the air dry.

The Largest Yield Known.

DANVILLE, Ind., July 26.—[Special.]—James Barlow, a farmer, living near this place, has just thrashed his crop of wheat, which has made a yield of 53¾ bushels per acre. The wheat crop of this (Hendricks) county will yield an average of 30 bushels per acre, the largest average ever known in the State.

One Sensible Man.

My name is Old Subscriber. I was born in 1867. I know all about the Baltimore convention in 1864. I could tie one hand behind me and tell whether Mr. Lincoln wished Hannibal Hamlin or Andrew Johnson nominated. But I am eccentric. I am a strong character—a man of simply tremendous will power. I am not going to write to my home paper. I am going to brace myself and shut my teeth resolutely together, and keep saying to myself: "Courage, my boy, courage! Stick to it! Don't write!" No, sir; I am going to show this poor, weak world that there is one man who can withstand the temptation to prove that he was the person to whom Mr. Lincoln intrusted all his political secrets. I will be resolute. I will, by gum, I will!—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Father's Foresight.

Speaking of Judge Calhoun suggests a good story about his middle name, which is Ezekiel.

"I asked my father once," said the Judge, "why he ever put such a thing as Ezekiel in my name, as to the best of my recollection no family precedent or close friendship with anybody of that name warranted it.

"'My son,' said he, 'I did it to keep you from ever parting your name in the middle,'" and the Judge has never parted it.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

READY MONEY IS SCARCE.

BANKERS AND PROMOTERS GORGED WITH STOCKS AND BONDS.

There Are No Bull Leaders in Wall Street Because the Big Guns Cannot Go Into the Market and Buy Stocks—Uncertainty Over the Silver Problem Another Factor in the Ruling Depression—New Features in the Movement of Grain—Direct Shipments from the Interior.

NEW YORK, July 26.—[Special.]—"Nothing but dullness and depression," exclaimed a disgusted speculator at the ticker today, as he dropped the tape from between his fingers. "The bulls have had a rough time for the last three months," he continued, and then with an attempt at cheerfulness he added: "But we have withstood the pounding, and here we are. With prospects of bountiful crops partly realized, with grain already moving to Europe at high prices, with the sterling exchanges in our favor, and with money still easy, we have a dull and declining market for stocks, and bonds are virtually unsalable at any reasonable price; here we are sure enough, but where the devil are we?"

"The trouble seems to be twofold. Banking and promoting classes are gorged with securities which they have been unable to dispose of. They are incessantly giving out bull points and trying to talk up and write up the market, but they are unable to do the one thing necessary to put it up—namely: to buy stocks. Mr. Huntington and Jay Gould are both borrowing enormous sums. Nearly every banking-house of prominence is carrying a load of bonds which the public refused to subscribe for and which the underwriting bankers consequently had to take up. Here is the fundamental reason for the constant cry that there are no bull leaders.

"Meanwhile, everybody is disappointed by the apathy of the public. It was expected to come into Wall street, but it holds aloof and refuses to buy either stocks or bonds, hence the present prolonged deadlock—an era of stagnation almost unprecedented in the annals of the street. It is proverbially true that the public will not buy stocks in a stagnant or declining market. The 'lambs' come in only after a rise has been in progress for some time. But who is going to bring about this initial rise?"

Fear the Silver Problem.

Today's market continued to decline and ended at the lowest of the week, notwithstanding an unexpectedly favorable bank statement. The $1,500,000 gold sent out yesterday undoubtedly had a depressing influence, and continued shipments of the precious metal are one symptom of the disease which is at the bottom of the popular distrust and unwillingness to buy stocks—namely: the silver problem. The fear is growing that Congress will next winter pass a free coinage bill. It is still thought that the President will veto it, but capital, always timid, recognizes the possibility that the necessity of sound legislation on the currency might be dominated by considerations of political expediency. It is argued, however, that the President might desire to avoid the positive hostility of the silver interests, which he would incur by vetoing such a measure, and that he would therefore try to postpone all silver legislation on the plea that there is a growing sentiment in favor of bimetallism in England, and that delay might result in an international agreement. Silver men say they anticipate this line of action and are prepared to fight the President on that ground.

Secretary Foster has become unpopular in Wall street because of his prediction that money will be stringent when the West draws heavily on Eastern centers for funds to move the crops. Controller of the Currency Lacey takes the more hopeful view that money will be comparatively easy. It is admitted that the Treasury could not afford much help in an emergency this year, since the last Congress has appropriated most of the surplus, and imports are smaller and the duty on sugar no longer exists.

Currency Moving Westward.

The movement of currency to the West has fairly begun, but has not yet reached very large proportions, as is evident from the increase of surplus reserve in the city banks shown by the statement today. It does not, of course, reflect the $1,500,000 gold exported this morning. The Treasury machinery has been utilized for the transfer of $1,670,000 currency during the week to Cincinnati and Chicago, and at the latter point New York funds are now at a discount of 80 cents per $1,000, a rate which indicates a sharp efflux from this center.

The movement of grain already presents some new features. Recent talk of direct exports of grain from Texas to Europe has crystallized in the engagement of 80,000 bushels of wheat from Galveston next week direct to Cork. New Orleans is prepared for a heavy export trade, and the barge line from St. Louis to that port has contracted for every boat up to Nov. 1. At San Francisco more than 350 vessels are under charter to load with grain. Two of these are for South America and one for Australian colonies, a fact which is supposed to indicate a shortage there.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange during the week aggregated 587,683 shares, of which four-fifths, or 416,446 shares, represent the trade in only twelve stocks. Thus the sales of the other 117 properties in which there were dealings amounted to only 171,237.

University Financiering.

Investigation of the management of the State University of Wisconsin continues to bring to light a curious condition of affairs. It has just been brought to light that Dr. John Bascom, who for thirteen years previous to 1887 was President, received a salary of $3,500, besides a house having a rental value of $600 and $100 for contingent expenses. Besides performing his duties as President he gave instruction in psychology, ethics, esthetics, natural theology, and deductive and inductive logic. On the other hand, Dr. Chamberlain, the present President, receives a salary of $5,000. He has also a house worth $600 a year; he is allowed $600 for contingent expenses; he is relieved of all professional work, the duties of instructor in psychology and logic devolving on Prof. Stearns, who receives a salary of $2,500. The duties of Registrar, formerly assumed by the President, are assigned to another person at a salary of $1,200. In other words, the work done by Dr. Bascom for $4,200 now costs the State $10,100. Although it is obvious that Dr. Chamberlain receives no more pay than his services are worth, the friends of Dr. Bascom feel that he was unjustly treated.

Then All Europe Will Freeze.

It appears that about 17,000,000 tons of coal per year is the amount yielded by the chief coal districts of Great Britain—Newcastle, South Wales and the Clyde country—and, assuming this to represent the average consumption for many years to come, it is estimated that the British mines will be exhausted in less than 600 to 800 years. It is further calculated that, drawing upon only one of her fields, the Westphalian, Germany will not exhaust that before the end of the twenty-seventh century, but that by the beginning of the year 3000 the big coal fields of Bavaria and the Aachen and the Silesian districts will also be entirely used up. What will Europe do for fuel then? Fall back on the timber supply, of course. But the timber will also be a thing of the past. At the rate the woodman is now [illegible] ing the face of Europe, the twenty-fifth century will find a fuel tree a rarity. The Black [illegible], the chief timbering region of Europe, [illegible] more in the last ten years than it did [illegible] years preceding. What is to be the [illegible] of the last European? Will he freeze? [illegible] *Republic.*

In Hard Luck.

Here is a portion of the [illegible] to which an old lawyer told me he [illegible] when he applied for a license. The [illegible] member of the examining committee interrogated him:

"Are you famil[illegible] any game of chance?"

"No, sir."

"Don't you [illegible] how to play any game of cards?"

"No, sir."

"Surely you understand euchre?"

"Never heard of it before."

"It can't be possible you never indulged in a game of draw poker?"

"Yes, sir, it can. I am a member of the church and don't know one card from another."

"Well (after a long pause of astonishment), young man, we'll give you a license, but how in the world you're going to make a living for the first two or three years after you start practicing law is a mystery to us."—*Dallas News.*

Horses in War.

The people of Thessaly were the first to break horses for service [illegible], and their proficiency as equestrians probably [illegible] gave rise to the ancient myth that their country was originally inhabited by centaurs, fabulous [illegible] supposed to be half horse and half [illegible]

QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

WHAT DO PEOPLE OF TODAY KNOW ABOUT JESUS?

Prof. Huxley's Objections to the Truth of the Gospel Narrative Answered by the Rev. Howard MacQueary—How Each Layman May Satisfy Himself Upon the Point—A Strong Argument for All Except the Miracles.

Prof. Huxley, in his celebrated controversy with the Rev. Dr. Wace, said: "Tell me, first, what Jesus can be proved to have been, said, and done, and I will tell you whether I believe him, or in him, or not." Dr. Wace had said that the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount afforded a true account of our Lord's essential belief and cardinal teaching. But his agnostic antagonist rejected this proposition, first, because Mark's Gospel, which is believed by many critics to be the oldest of the first three gospels, does not contain the Lord's Prayer nor the Sermon on the Mount; and, secondly, because Luke's report of the sermon differs greatly from that of Matthew.

Dr. Wace had, of course, also appealed to St. Paul's unquestionably genuine Epistles, those to the Corinthians, Romans, and Galatians, as authority for the chief events of Christ's life and his essential teachings. But Prof. Huxley rejected this argument in these words: "Paul's testimony cannot be seriously regarded, except as evidence of the state of traditional opinion at the time of which he wrote, say between 55 and 60 A. D., that is, more than twenty years after the event, a period much more than sufficient for the development of any amount of mythology about matters of which nothing was really known."

All this raises the question, What do we really know of Jesus? This question has recently been asked me by letters and word of mouth, and that, too, not in the spirit of iconoclastic skepticism, but from an earnest desire to know the truth about the great Nazarene. The question is of much interest and importance, for even the radical skeptic may want to know from simply a historian's motive what the man was and what he said who for nearly 1,900 years has exerted a greater influence upon the Western nations of the globe than any other person, while his professed disciples, of course, want to know the truth from a religious interest.

The reason why the question is more important today than ever before is that the authorship and reliability of the narrative about Jesus are quite questionable. When this fact is known it is most natural to jump to the conclusion that we cannot "prove" anything about Jesus, and that we may as well give him up. But to the philosophical student of history such an idea is absurd. He knows that "there is nearly always a soul of truth in things erroneous," and that that soul may be found by a careful search for it. I shall aim to show in this article how the soul of truth in the histories of Jesus may be found—not that I shall aim to extract that soul itself from those narratives, but I shall suggest the proper method of investigation.

Only by a careful study of the New Testament writings themselves and the early Christian literature can we be enabled to separate the original and later strata of tradition about Jesus. Just here lies the danger. Laymen are wont to take the mere word of a few eminent scholars, such as Renan or Huxley, on this subject, and are not willing to examine the original documents themselves. They should, on the contrary, go to the fountain head and ascertain for themselves the original sources. Is it said, "Ordinary men haven't time to devote to such investigation"? Then I answer, you would better drop the subject altogether. Fancy a man talking about the problems of medicine, yet asserting that he has not the time to study those problems! The fact is a man who has time to read Renan or Huxley has time to read Paul, the Gospel writers, and the early Christian fathers. If not, however, if you are not willing to make time for this purpose, then you need not hope for satisfaction on the question at issue.

As it is quite common to appeal to Paul's genuine Epistles, the Lord's Prayer, and the Sermon on the Mount as containing the essential teaching of Jesus, I may briefly answer Prof. Huxley's objection to this appeal. His first objection that the Prayer and the Sermon are not found in Mark's Gospel is of no force, first, because, while Mark's is considered by many critics as the oldest of the first three Gospels, it is not so considered by all; and, secondly, even if it be the oldest, this fact did not necessitate the insertion of the Prayer and the Sermon.

The argument from silence or omission must be most carefully used or it will mislead. Huxley unwarrantably rejects the early tradition that Mark was Peter's amanuensis, but this tradition is accepted by scores of critics quite as free from theological or dogmatic prejudice as Huxley is. I believe it is true, and if so we can readily understand why Mark omitted the Prayer and the Sermon. He reported Peter's sermons and teaching, which may certainly have concerned themselves with other events in Christ's life and other sayings of his rather than with the Prayer and Sermon. Besides, the Prayer and Sermon were doubtless so well known to the disciples in general that a reference to them or a quotation of them by Peter's amanuensis was wholly unnecessary, and it was only later, when other parts of Christ's teaching and life were recorded, that it became necessary to record these.

Then as to the differences in Luke's report of the Sermon. This Sermon existed in an oral and unconnected form for years—that is, its different sayings passed from mouth to mouth among the disciples at first, and they were collected into one discourse by the latest narrator. Hence, when Luke wrote his account of the Sermon he used only such of its statements as he could get, to which were added others by the later writer of Matthew.

Finally, while Paul did not write his Epistles for twenty years after Christ's death, it must be remembered that he was converted to the Christian faith seven or eight years after that event, and that he was familiar with that story right from its beginning. When he wrote his Epistles he was in the prime of life; he had a vivid recollection of the events that had happened twenty years before; and hence he was by no means so apt to insert mythological elements as Huxley would have us believe. I, for one, therefore, emphatically reject the professor's objections to the Pauline Epistles, the Lord's Prayer, and the Sermon on the Mount, as resting on an insufficient foundation.

We now pass to a more positive indication of the lines of procedure that should be adopted in order to ascertain what we know of Jesus. First, as already fully intimated, Paul's genuine Epistles are the oldest writings of the New Testament, and really contain enough information about Jesus and his doctrines to form a basis for Christian apologetics. Secondly, although the Gospels as they now stand are not original documents, they are, for the most part, true reports of what Jesus said and did. Prof. Huxley himself, in the aforesaid discussion, lays down this sensible rule of investigation: "The rule of common sense is, prima facie, to trust a witness in all matters in which neither his self-interest, his passions, his prejudices, nor that love of the marvelous, which is inherent to a greater or less degree in all mankind, are concerned." We may omit all the narrative of marvelous events in the Gospels, except those that relate to purely natural cures, etc., and may, by this rule accept all the rest.

We are then forced to do one of two things: Either we must believe that the Lord's Prayer, the Sermon on the Mount, the parables, and other such sayings as are attributed to Jesus in the Gospels were really uttered by him, or we must believe that the simple-minded, ignorant writers of the Gospels originated them. Which is the more reasonable belief? Unquestionably Jesus made a powerful impression upon his hearers. He was an epoch-making character, and it is irrational to suppose that the Gospel writers would have put their words of wisdom into his mouth. Men do not so readily give honor to another.

But not only will a careful study of the Gospels themselves convince us that, even according to Prof. Huxley's rule, they are substantially true, but the writings of the Christian Fathers of the first and second centuries also prove this. Read the epistles of Clement of Rome, of Polycarp, of Hermas, of Ignatius, and of Justin Martyr, all written between A. D. 90 and 140, and you will find in them the substance of our Gospels. Strauss himself tells us that in the narrative substance of the accounts used by Justin, we see nearly the same historical features as we find in our own Gospels, the genealogy from David, or even from Adam, annunciation by angels and supernatural conception, magi, and the flight to Egypt; then comes the Baptist or forerunner, baptism and temptation of Jesus, choice and mission of the disciples, miracles and ministry, friendship with publicans, and attack by Pharisees; lastly, annunciation is made of death, entrance into Jerusalem, purification of the Temple, institution of the Supper, arrest and crucifixion, resurrection and ascension. "The speeches of Jesus," he adds, "which Justin gives after his apostolic memorabilia, show more agreement with our Gospels than his narratives of fact." It should be noted that while Justin was separated from the apostolic age by one generation, yet he assures us that the documents he used were composed by apostles and those who followed with them, and if those documents were not our Gospels they were sufficiently like them to justify the conclusion that we have in our Gospels the true apostolic tradition. In other words, Justin's sources confirm our Gospels.

Justin's writings are the most complete and full of statement of the Christian history and doctrines found in the earliest productions of the Fathers, but any one who will read the shorter and earlier epistles of Clement, Hermas, Barnabas, Ignatius, and Polycarp, will be convinced that, considering the scope of their writings, they contain as much of the original tradition about Jesus as could reasonably be expected. They confirm the substance of our Gospels.

Papias, the Bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, flourished during the first half of the second century and collected the traditions of the Apostles from the lips of the most ancient members of the Church. He was separated from the Apostles only by one generation, and he therefore got this information from persons who got it from the Apostles, and his testimony is very valuable. He tells us that Matthew wrote out the speeches of Jesus, and that Mark reported St. Peter's sermons.

We may, therefore, be sure that these disciples wrote something about Jesus. But the question is, Do our present gospels contain that something? I think we may reasonably believe they do, for it is admitted by the most radical skeptics that they were in existence when Papias wrote, and their writers would certainly have used the productions of Matthew and Mark. It is absurd to suppose that the original Apostolic narratives would have been ignored by them.

The next question, then, is, What part of our present gospels are the speeches recorded by Matthew and the notes made by Mark? This question can be answered only by a careful study of the gospels with Papias before us. After such a study I feel convinced that we have at least the substance of what Matthew and Mark wrote in the Sermon on the Mount and other such aphoristic sayings as the gospel attributes to Jesus, and in those narratives where Peter plays a prominent personal part, as, for instance, his earnest affirmation that Jesus was the Messiah. They are also reliable traditions that Luke wrote accounts of St. Paul's journeyings and preaching, and that John wrote the Book of Revelation and taught at Ephesus. These disciples did not write our present gospels, but there is every reason to believe that the writers of our gospels used the Apostolic productions. This is inherently probable. The opposite theory is intrinsically improbable.

There is infinite danger of greatly exaggerating the uncertainty and unreliability of our gospels when it is understood that they were gradual growths from oral traditions, and such writers as Huxley are constantly guilty of "historical Pyrrhonism." We must be on guard against a commission of this mistake. I am prepared to grant that more miracles have been attributed to Jesus than he ever wrought, and that certain purely natural acts of his have been magnified into supernatural actions; but I shall not for a moment grant that the lofty moral teachings of the gospels and the narratives of intrinsically probable events are unreliable. This would be agnosticism run mad.

To him, then, who is at a loss to know what Jesus was, said, and did, owing to the uncertain authority of some of the traditions about him, I would say: Study, first, St. Paul's genuine epistles; secondly, the gospels, and, thirdly, the writings of the earliest church fathers, and you will be convinced that, with the exception of a few legends about incredible miracles, the New Testament is a substantially correct record of Jesus Christ's life.

HOWARD MACQUEARY.

STATE HARBOR RESERVATION.

The Washington Supreme Court Decides That Experiment in State Ownership May Be Tried.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 20.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]—The State Supreme Court has just handed down a decision which will be far reaching in political and economic effects. The case, of which a full statement has already appeared in the *Evening Post*, was against the State Harbor Line Commission. In brief, the State Constitution provides that in front of every city on navigable water a "harber strip" from 50 to 600 feet wide shall be reserved. This piece of water-front land, in which it is intended that the wharves and slips shall be constructed, is to remain forever the property of the State; but provisions are made for leasing to individuals and corporations for terms not exceeding thirty years. The State is also authorized to build warehouses in this public land. In other words, the framers of the Constitution were so fearful that the water-fronts of the State would pass into the control of corporations that after long deliberation and debate an experiment in State ownership or communism was decided upon.

Then, with the question of State ownership settled, a series of harbor improvements is being planned which strike the conservative Eastern man as little less than stupendous. Take the harbor of Seattle as an example of what will be done at Tacoma, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Olympia, Anacortes, and every other place on the Sound. About this harbor are over 2,000 acres of tide-flats whose position renders them extremely valuable for commercial purposes. The estimated value is upwards of $5,000 an acre. So soon as the State's reserved harbor strip is formally declared, a tide-land commission will appraise these flats, lay them out in streets and lots, and put them up for sale at auction. It is expected that the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Union Pacific roads, all of which have interests here, will try to secure large tracts, while of course many individuals are anxious to obtain this land. Conservative estimates put the proceeds of the sale at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. The law requires that any buyer shall pay only one-third of the purchase price down. Time is given for the rest of the money, the State to have a lien on the property until payment is complete.

An act passed by the Legislature of 1891 authorizes the expenditure of three-fourths of the money from the sale of tide lands in any harbor in the improvement of that harbor. The Harbor Line Commission has already announced informally its intention in the expenditure of the vast sum at its disposal. In the first 200 feet lying on the landward side of the harbor strip an avenue will be laid out, with a space reserved for tracks of all railways entering the city. At the outer side of the avenue a stone sea-wall will be constructed and the 400 feet left of the harbor strip will be devoted to wharves and slips and, perhaps, public warehouses, built in the most approved fashion. All this property, so they say, will be managed directly by the State—which can then do enough of a warehouse business to satisfy the most ardent member of the Farmers' Alliance—or will be leased to private individuals on such terms that exorbitant charges for wharfage, stevedoring, or warehousing will be impossible. Generally speaking the same thing is to be done in every harbor.

Such is the plan, but many of the more conservative men of the State are inclined to regard it as "an iridescent dream." The question is seriously asked: "Will the Legislature or its agents be competent to manage property and interests of a kind which hitherto has been managed most successfully by private skill and enterprise? Individuals will scheme and plot to gain possession, even for the space of thirty years, of coveted points on the water-fronts. Corporations will try to gain advantage by offering bribes to the agents of the Legislature and to legislative committees; indeed, to secure water-front rights, a railroad may yet buy a whole Legislature. For Legislatures are no more incorruptible in Washington than in New York. If this experiment in communism or nationalism is carried on as planned opportunity will be given for the development of phases of political intrigue and venality worse even than New York has known. The harbor strip, the wharves, the warehouses, and the leases of them will be very likely to become political footballs.

The progress of the experiment deserves the closest attention from students of economics.

Retaliation.

Mrs. Rural (angrily)—"You promised me when you went up to the city last winter that you wouldn't go near Cousin Maggie's."

"Mr. Rural—"Y-e-s, my dear."

"But you did."

"I—I only took one meal there, my dear."

"I knew it—I knew you had taken a meal there or something. Murder will out."

"What's happened, my dear?"

"She writes that she is coming here with her six children to stay all summer."—*New York Weekly.*

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

LOSSES THAT ARE SUSTAINED BY THE EMPLOYER OF LABOR.

Net Profits of Manufacturing in Massachusetts Under 5 Per Cent—The Average Employer Makes but Little More than the Average Workman—Suppose There Was No Protection; Under Free Trade How Would It Be?

An attempt to ascertain the average profits of manufacturing as conducted in Massachusetts is made in a large statistical pamphlet just completed by Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor in that State. The results of the statistical figuring will be received with surprise. Losses, barren ventures, and scanty profits in business are usually invisible to the world outside, while the grand mansion of the rich manufacturer is always in evidence. The demagogue will be—at least ought to be—astonished by the discovery that the difference in the average incomes of all employers and all employés is extremely narrow.

Mr. Wadlin has authenticated reports from sixty-four manufacturing industries in Massachusetts, covering 10,013 establishments, and about seven-tenths of the total value of products manufactured.

After three years of the most careful mathematical calculation Mr. Wadlin finds that the Massachusetts manufacturer, on the average, has an excess of selling price above cost of production amounting to $12.95 on each $100 worth of manufactured product. Of this residue $2.15 goes for interest, $1.90 for depreciation of machinery, implements, and tools, and $5 for selling expenses and to make up losses by bad debts. After deducting these amounts there remains of the $100 as net profits $3.90, which is equivalent to 4.84 per cent annually on the amount of capital invested.

About 3 per cent of the 10,013 establishments questioned reported that they were making no profit. Some of these were in difficulties, and some had just begun business. Others reported "a bad year." For every $100 invested in manufacturing in Massachusetts the details are as follows: Land, buildings, and fixtures, $24; machinery, implements, and tools, $23; cash, $35; credit capital, $18. The total plant values represent $47 and the total cash and credit capital, $53.

As to cost of production each $100 of total cost includes the following elements: Stock, including raw or manufactured materials, $67.67; salaries, $1.98; wages, $25.66; rent, 85 cents; taxes, 64 cents; insurance, 38 cents; freight, $1.46; new equipment, 28 cents; repairs, 93 cents; other expenses, 15 cents; these items aggregating $100, or 100 per cent, if the items are considered as percentages instead of dollars and cents. By total cost is meant the cost to the manufacturer of the completed product ready for sale but excluding profit.

As to selling price each $100 of selling price includes the following elements: Stock or materials $58.91, salaries $1.73, wages $22.34, rent 73 cents, taxes 56 cents, insurance 33 cents, freight $1.27, new equipment 24 cents, repairs 81 cents, expenses not previously enumerated 13 cents.

In private firms each employé (counting men, women, and children) receives an annual average of $362.23. Each of 12,558 partners, with an average investment of $10,701, receives an annual average of $517 for his labor and capital. In corporations the amount for the employé is $333.22, and for the employer, for his capital, $379.

As a general result in all industries it appears that: First, in private firms, the percentage of the average yearly earnings of each employé of the average net profit to each partner is 70.02, or a little more than seven-tenths; second, in corporations, the percentage of the average yearly earnings of each employé of the average net profit to each stockholder is 87.86, or a little more than seven-eighths. These figures show the narrow money margin between the earnings of employés and the net profits of partners and stockholders.

If net profits are added to the wages fund and the sum is divided equally among the employés, the employés of private firms would receive, on the average, an increase of $37.47, or 10.34 per cent, on their present average annual earnings; the employés of corporations would receive an advance of $89.44, or 26.84 per cent, while the employés of all establishments, including both private firms and corporations, would receive an advance of $57.55, or 16.40 per cent, on the average, above their present average annual earnings.

Eliminating 71,025 partners and stockholders and assuming that all the gross profits and the wages fund go to the employés, then each employé, regardless of sex or age, would receive $541.86 for an annual income, or $10.42 per week on the average. Of the employés now employed in manufacturing industries in Massachusetts 38.79 per cent receive more than $10 per week under the present application of the wage system.

If gross profits are added to the wages fund and the sum is divided equally among the employés the employés of private firms would receive, on the average, an increase of $124.24, or 34.30 per cent on their present average annual earnings; the employés of corporations would receive an advance of $296.55, or 89 per cent, while the employés of all establishments, including private firms and corporations, would receive an advance of $190.84, or 54.37 per cent on the average, above their present average annual earnings.

In the case of private firms, if net profits and wages are added together and divided equally between the employés and partners, the employer thus sharing alike with each of his employés, the amount falling to each would be $360.15; in the case of corporations, each employé and stockholder would receive $334.57, while, as a grand aggregate for all establishments (including private firms and corporations), the wages fund and net profits combined would give $349.47 to each employé, partner, or stockholder.

On the share-and-share-alike plan (or an equal division among employés, partners, and stockholders of the net profits and wages fund combined), the average annual earnings per employé would have been $349.47, instead of $351.02, or a decrease of 0.44 per cent; the net profits per partner would have been $349.46 instead of $341.20, or an increase of 2.42 per cent; and the net profits per stockholder would have been $349.47 instead of $339.71, or an increase of 2.87 per cent.

Assuming, says Mr. Wadlin, that giving the entire net profits or the entire gross profits to labor would be more than just to labor and consequently unfair to capital, and also assuming that the share-and-share-alike plan is just and fair to both labor and capital, these results prove that the average financial condition of the employé shown under the wage system is slightly better, as a general average, than it would have been if the net profits had been added to the wages fund and the sum equally divided between the employés and their employers.

The average annual financial returns to the employé from the wage system, and from a plan in which the net profits and the wages fund if combined were divided equally between employés and their employers, are substantially the same, the variation being but $1.55 per year, that sum being the excess paid by the wage system over and above what would have been derived from the share-and-share-alike plan.

There is no mystery in the processes by which Mr. Wadlin arrives at these results. His statistical exposition covers over 600 octavo pages, and every part of it is worked out under the eye of the reader. He feels justified in concluding that profit-sharing does not promise to improve the working man's condition. Rather the latter must look to "an increase in his real wages gained through materially increased production, accompanied by materially reduced prices, with consequent increased consumption, the rise in the standard of living being implied by increased consumption being accompanied and still further raised by reduced hours of labor."

In this investigation the small industries are found to yield the largest net profits. The large industries return small profits, and sometimes large losses. Mr. Wadlin thinks the middleman may be making an undue profit. At all events he finds no exorbitant profits for the workingman or the manufacturer. In conclusion he asks: "Are not the creators and consumers of wealth suffering in common from the exactions of the distributors of wealth? This question cannot be answered from data now at hand, but it is evident that the mechanism of distribution, as well as the mechanism of production, must be brought to the statistical basis before the final solution of the question of profits will be secured."

The Higher Criticism.

"We must try Deacon Denbury for heresy."

"Why, what's the matter with him?"

"He says he knows what family of plants the burning bush which Moses saw belongs to."

"What does he say it was?"

"An electric light 'plant.'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Notice of Sale of County Funding Bonds.

WHEREAS, By virtue of and pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Washington entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the organized counties of the State of Washington to contract indebtedness and to issue bonds for funding the same, and declaring an emergency," approved on the 21st day of March, 1890, and the order of the Board of County Commissioners of Spokane County, Washington, duly made and entered authorizing said county to fund the indebtedness thereof and to borrow the sum of two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars, and to issue its negotiable bonds therefor, said bonds to be two hundred in number and of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear date the date of issue, to be payable in twenty years after their date, the county reserving the right to pay the same or any part thereof after ten years from date of issue. Said bonds to bear interest at six per cent per annum, the interest to be paid annually in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and.

WHEREAS, The said Board of County Commissioners as authorized by law by an order made and entered on the 11th day of July, 1891, authorized and ordered the issuance of said bonds and the sale thereof, notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, at their office in the City of Spokane, State of Washington, for the purchase of said bonds, up to two o'clock p. m. of the 24th day of August, 1891, at which time all bids will be considered. A certified check in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars must accompany each bid to guarantee the faithful performance of the terms of such bid.

The legality of bonds issued under the county funding act of the State of Washington has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Murray vs. Fay, 26 Pacific Rep. 533, and by competent attorneys, and such funding bonds declared legal. Therefore, no conditional bid or bids made subject to legality of bonds will be entertained.

The assessed valuation of all property in the county as shown by the tax roll for the year 1890 is $22,692,866.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For information concerning said bonds address the undersigned.

Dated at Spokane, Wash., July 14, 1891.

JOHN MAYER,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. L. PEEL,
County Auditor and Clerk of Board.

30TH WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE

Globe Savings Bank,

225 DEARBORN-ST.,

At the Close of Business July 25, 1891.

ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$83,824.90
Real estate loans		75,625.00
Stocks and bonds		30,092.75
Furniture and fixtures		4,050.84
Expense		2,753.96
Collections		2,185.00
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$51,328.33	
Due from banks	47,428.38	
Cash and cash items	12,236.83	
		110,993.54
Total		$309,525.99

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		2,568.69
Savings deposits	$52,311.96	
Checking deposits	49,975.59	
Certified checks	500.00	
Cashier's checks	4,169.75	
		106,957.30
Total		$309,525.99

Savings and checking accounts solicited. None too large. None too small.

C. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-P.
EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest. H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

For Sale at ¾ Actual Value

IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY.

Three-story and basement Brown Stone Front House and Lot. First-class street and location, near St. James' and Fourth Presbyterian Churches. Inquire of

JOHN MORRIS,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property
at Low Rates of Interest.

A. LOEB & BRO.,

120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The Schenectady Elevating Company's Grain Elevator and Mill, located at Schenectady, N. Y., on the Erie Canal, and connecting with the N. Y. C. & H. R. and D. & H. C. Co.'s Railroads. Storage capacity, 150,000 bushels; daily capacity, transfer, 50,000 bushels; rye flour, 170 barrels; meal and feed, 60 tons. Grain cleaners, oat clippers, and all necessary machinery in good order. Capable of doing a very large business. Has been running uninterruptedly and profitably for twenty-five years. Apply to

E. A. MAXON, President, Schenectady, N. Y.

BUSINESS.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

In spite of the almost entire cessation of speculation the general business of the country shows signs of improvement. There is, too, bankers claim, a better demand for bonds, and the fact that $5,000,000 Manitoba extension 4s have just found a market in London at 81 is cited as proof of this claim. Moreover, a Canadian loan of $4,000,000 has been placed in Paris, the expectation being to sell about $10,000,000 bonds later on. In Chicago there is a distinctly better feeling, and bonds having a local market here show in most instances a material improvement for the week. In New York the bond market is dull but about steady, which is significant in view of the manipulation of the stock market for a decline. Money the world over is easy, loaning in London at a fraction of 1 per cent on call and at 1⅞ for three months' bills. The movement of money West, which commences about this time every year, has so far had no effect upon rates for call loans in New York. The prevailing rates last week were 1½ to 2½ per cent, against 4 to 6 per cent for the corresponding week last year. The New York bank statement affords great encouragement as to the future of the money market. It shows at present a surplus reserve above legal requirements of $19,710,000, against less than $6,000,000 for the corresponding date last year. It is estimated that New York may be called on to furnish $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 for the movement of crops from the West, but it is calculated that the large surplus of her banks, together with the results of the extension of the 4½s and the silver purchases, will put her in position to do this without any great inconvenience. If gold should be returned to this country in large volume, as many financiers expect, there would be reason to anticipate moderately easy money all fall. The Chicago banks have been sending money West of late, but these shipments have been supplemented by arrivals of currency from the East. Rates for money in Chicago continue steady at about 6 per cent for call. Time money all over the country is hard to obtain, partly on account of the fear of stringency and partly because of the agitation of the free coinage silver question. The gold exports for the week aggregated $2,100,000. Of this amount $1,500,000 went Saturday, and was, it was stated, the last of the gold required to fulfill the contract of Messrs. Lazard Frères with the Bank of France.

Merchants generally report the outlook for trade as bright. Crops are now practically assured, and the farming interests in the West especially are prosperous. This assures for the railroads a heavy west-bound traffic against the large movement of crops already setting in. Orders for goods are multiplying at the wholesale houses, and the rush of fall trade is already in sight.

The iron trade is still dull, but shows signs of improvement. The semi-annual bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association submits statistics showing a decrease in the production of pig iron for the first half of the year of 26 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the comparison is with the former year in the history of the iron trade in this country. The latter half of the year is expected to be better for the reason that owing to good crops the outlook for the future of business is assured on a favorable basis for the next year at least.

In the South conditions are generally less favorable than in the North and West. The price of cotton is now at the lowest point touched in a century. In addition the dullness of the iron trade and the general falling off in business have left many persons out of employment. Money is scarce and hard to get, and Southern securities of all kinds are seriously depressed.

In the speculative produce markets there was more business than during the previous week and prices showed a disposition to go higher. The chief influence in wheat was the enormous and continuous buying on the part of the foreigners, who accepted about everything offered them and wanted more. Prices on the other side have turned up, and estimates made by foreign statisticians indicate that all of the American wheat that can be spared will be wanted on the other side. The attitude of the foreigners has deterred the professional bears from raiding the market, but there is a fairly large element among the speculators that is sure enough of lower prices to sustain a good big short interest all of the time. The movement of wheat has been beyond the wildest hopes of the bears, but the market has stood the receipts of over 1,000,000 bushels a day at the principal markets, millers and exporters being ready and anxious to take it as it comes in. The situation in parts of the spring wheat country is serious, as there is more or less fear of rust or frost. The temperature has been considerably below the normal, and the harvest of the spring wheat will stretch way into September. The weather is being closely watched in the Northwest.

In corn there has been considerable activity, and as receipts have usually fallen below the estimates and shippers have been liberal buyers the prices have been fairly well maintained. The close Saturday was not far from the highest point of the week. There is so much uncertainty about the supply in the hands of the farmers and the weather is so uneven that the professionals are not at all unanimous in their views. Some are certain that prices are going higher, while others are equally certain that 55c is much too high for September corn. In the meantime the foreign markets are strong and advancing, and the exports are quite liberal, and the short sellers get a twist every now and then to remind them that they made a mistake. Oats furnished a sensation in a 10c advance in July. The bulge was due to a squeeze manipulated by one or two prominent houses. While the short interest was not excessive, the light stocks gave them a chance to "make a killing" and they improved the opportunity.

Provisions have been quite strong, the falling off in the receipts of hogs, the decrease in the packing in the West, and the improvement in the consumptive demand being the chief causes of the advance. The country has done the buying while the professional grain traders have been sellers and have had the worst of it. All the markets have broadened during the last ten days and the outsiders are now largely interested.

FINANCIAL.

The principal demand for money in the West now is to pay for grain already in transit, and bankers this year take exception to the statement that money is going into the country to move the crops. They say that money already in the country started the big movement of grain throughout the West and that the Chicago banks, for instance, are now being called on to pay for produce which is already loaded for shipment and en route to destination. Every day the principal banks with country connections receive a great bunch of drafts from points all over the West, but the loss of funds on this account is offset by the drafts which the Chicago banks draw on New York on account of the same grain which they have in the first instance been required to pay for. Aside from this feature of the situation the money market presents a very quiet appearance. Call rates are steady at 6 per cent. In New York call money is in plentiful supply at 1½ per cent, and in London it can be obtained at about ⅛@¼ of 1 per cent.

The bank statement Saturday was more favorable than had been anticipated in that it showed a material increase in the surplus reserve where a decrease was expected. The gain of $1,220,650 in the reserve places that item $19,710,325 above the legal limit. Deposits decreased $2,056,200, reflecting, it was thought, the shipment of $600,000 gold on Tuesday and the withdrawals of currency for the interior. The decrease in loans of $1,887,600 was the most unfavorable feature, indicating, it was held, a slackening up of general business. The fact, however, that the New York banks find themselves at the close of July with the largest surplus reserve on hand in several years, and with a reserve over three times as large as at the corresponding date last year, is generally held to be on assurance of fairly easy rates for money, at least for the immediate future.

Following are the footings of the New York bank statement:

	July 18.	July 25.	Changes.
Loans	$392,479,000	$390,591,200	Dec. $1,887,800
Deposits	408,810,900	406,754,700	Dec. 2,056,200
Circulation	3,712,300	3,913,600	Inc. 181,300
Legal tend.	53,092,600	53,060,000	Dec. 32,600
Specie	67,599,800	68,339,000	Inc. 730,200
Reserve	120,692,400	121,399,000	Inc. 706,600
R'serve req.	102,202,725	101,688,675	Dec. 514,050
Surplus	18,489,675	19,710,325	Inc. 1,220,650

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jul. 25	Jul. 24
Atchison	3,685	32	31⅝	31¾	31⅞
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	360	20	19⅞	19⅞	21
Amn. Sugar	610	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	79⅜
C., B. & Q.	13,270	81⅜	80⅜	80⅝	81⅜
Canada Southern	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
Ches. & Ohio	200	16	16	16	......
Colo. Coal	850	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,160	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	59⅜
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	10	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	......
Chicago Gas	2,025	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	49
Chic. Junc. Ry.	300	70	70	70	70⅞
D., L. & W.	4,805	132⅛	131⅛	131⅛	132⅝
Del. & Hud.	100	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	......
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	400	43⅝	43	43	43¼
Dist. & C. F. Co.	300	46	46	46	46⅞
Edison	210	102	102	102	......
Eastern Ill.	300	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	......
East Tenn. 2d pfd.	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
Great North'rn pfd	150	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝
Hocking Valley	100	24	24	24	24
Jersey Central	1,272	109	107⅛	108	109⅞
Kas. & Tex. pfd.	10	22	22	22	......
Lake Shore	300	108⅛	108	108	......
Louis. & Nash.	3,100	70⅛	69⅝	69⅞	70⅝
L. E. & W. pfd.	150	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅞
Lead Trust	800	17⅛	17	17	17
Laclede Gas	300	14⅛	14	14	......
Missouri Pacific	1,200	65	65	65⅛	65⅞
Manhattan	210	97	96⅛	96⅛	96⅞
Mob. & Ohio	300	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
Northwest'n	657	104⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104⅞
New England	2,580	32	31⅞	31⅞	32
Nor. Pac. pfd.	2,110	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅞
N. Y. Cent.	25	100	100	100	99
Nash. & Chat.	200	80	80	80	80
Nor. Amn. Co.	320	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Natl. Cordage	300	88	88	88	88
Ogn. S. Line	700	22½	22½	22½	......
Ont. & W.	100	16	16	16	15⅞
Peo., D. & E.	100	17	17	17	17
Rich. Term.	6,990	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	13
Do pfd.	225	58	57	58	......
Rock Island	2,850	71⅛	71	71⅛	71⅜
R. W. & O.	100	108	108	108	......
St. Paul	5,800	63	62⅞	62⅞	63
Silver bullion	40,000	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	100¼
So. Pac.	300	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30
Texas Pacific	535	12⅝	12	12	12½
Tenn. Coal	500	30	29½	30	......
Union Pacific	1,770	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
W. & L. E.	400	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞
Do pfd.	100	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74
Wabash	50	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	......
Do pfd.	200	22½	22½	22½	22⅞
Western Union	222	80	80	80	80⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	140
American	116	United States	56

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	117⅛	U. S. 4½s reg.	100⅞
do 4s coup.	117⅝	do 4½s coup.	100⅞

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

5 Bk Com.	185	2000 NYC&SL 4s	91⅞
7000 Va 6s defd tr.	6@6⅛	10000 NYO&W con 5s	93@93½
3000 Atch 4s	78⅛	2000 N P 1st cp.	115
3000 Atch inc.	48	5000 NP con 5s	78
6000 BCR&N 1st	95	7000 N R of C 5s	99
1000 Can S 1st gtd.	104	5000 NW s f 5s rg.	102@102½
1000 CB&Q deb 5s	97	8000 OrImp cn 5s	62⅞@63
1000 C&NP 1st	79	1000 PCo 4½s cp	103½
1000 CRI&P 5s cp.	97	3000 R&D 5s	79½
4000 CStPM&O cn.	117½	44000 R&WPcl tr 5s	60@61
1000 ColC&I 6s	103	11000 R&WPTctr6s	90⅞@91½
10000 D&RG 4s	78⅞	1000 Rio G W 1st	71⅞
1000 D&M 1st-DakDv.	101½	2000 SPM&M 1st con 6s rg.	111
1000 FtW&D 1st	99½	41000 TP 2d inc.	30@30⅛
5000 GBW&SP inc.	22	6000 Un El 1st	107½
1000 Met E 1st	112⅞	1000 Wab 1st	99⅞
2000 M&SP 1st C&M R 5s	95	1000 WS gt 4s rg.	99⅞
3000 MK&T 1st	76	10 Ad Ex	147
44000 Mo P 1st col 5s	80@80⅛	6 Amn Ex	116
5000 M&E cn gtd.	133		
2000 NYC ex 5s	101⅞		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,700	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
Amn. Sugar	150	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
Bell Telephone	61	108	178⅞	178	178
C., B. & Q.	1,500	81⅛	81⅛	80⅝	80⅞
Chic. Junc. Ry.	288	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Cleve. & C. pfd.	15	21	21	21	21
Ft. Wayne El.	150	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Oregon Short L.	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Osceola Mining	25	36	36	36	36
Rutland pfd.	7	69	69	69	69
Santa Fe Mining	400	50	50	50	50
Sullivan	5	35	35	32½	32½
Thomson-H.	220	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Do. pfd.	40	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Union Pacific	325	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞
West End R. R.	2	63	63	63	63
Wis. Cent.	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

11000 Atch. inc. 48⅛@48⅛ | 4000 C., B. & Q. 5s 100

Money at the clearing-house is steady at 2½@3 per cent this morning. Street rates for money continue unchanged. Loans 4@5 per cent and time paper 5@7 per cent, dull and steady.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25.—The market closed dull. Pennsylvania, 50⅛@50¼; Reading, 13 13-16@13⅞; Lehigh Valley, 47⅛@48; Reading general 4s, 76⅛@76⅛; do 1st pfd., 50@51; do 2d pfd., 35 bid; do 3d pfd., 27@27½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 25.—2 p. m.—closing—Consols, money, 95⅞; do account, 95⅞; United States 4s, 119⅞; do 4½s, 102⅞; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 29⅛; Erie seconds, 100; Illinois Central, 96; Mexican ordinary, 36⅛; St. Paul common, 64⅞; Mexican Central new 4s, 71⅛; bar silver, 45 13-16d per ounce; money, ⅞@⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛@1⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £5,000.

PARIS, July 25.—Three per cent rentes 95f 30c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.60; Adams Consolidated, $1.80; Aspen, $2.00; Chollar, $1.70; Crown Point, $1.30; Consolidated California and Virginia, $6.00; Deadwood, $1.10; Gould and Curry, $1.10; Hale and Norcross, $1.65; Homestake, $11.00; Horn Silver, $3.20; Iron Silver, $1.00; Mexican, $2.25; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $3.00; Plymouth, $1.75; Potosi, $3.50; Savage, $1.35; Sierra Nevada, $2.60; Union Consolidated, $2.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.50.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.12½; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Montana, $42.00; Calumet and Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $16.50; Huron, 90c; Kearsarge, $11.50; Osceola, $36.00; Quincy, $108.00; Santa Fe Copper, $50; Tamarack, $150.00; Centennial Mining, $14.50; Butte and Boston Copper, $14.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 60c; Bulwer, 30c; Best and Belcher, $2.80; Bodie Consolidated, 73c; Chollar, $1.70; Crown Point, $3.37½; Eureka Consolidated, $11.20; Gould and Curry, $3.00; Hale and Norcross, $1.40; Martin White, $1.60; Mount Diablo, $2.40; Navajo, 45c; Potosi, 25c; Savage, $3.30; Sierra Nevada, $3.90; Union Consolidated, $1.35; Utah, $3.25; Yellow Jacket, $2.45; Commonwealth, 45c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 50c.

THE MARKETS.

The leading markets were not very active Saturday, but were quite firm, the supporting influence being the enormous purchases of wheat for export. Everything else sympathized with wheat, and the close was firm.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

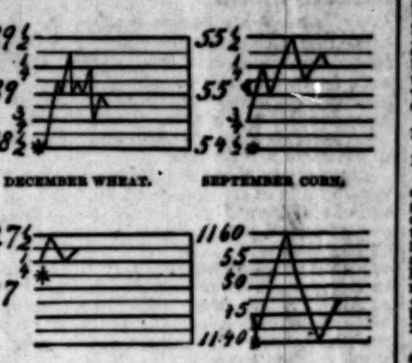
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
July	$ 88⅞	$ 88½@	89⅞	$ 89
August	86⅞	86⅞@	87⅞	86⅞
September	86⅞	86 @	87	86⅞
December	88⅞	88½@	89⅞	88⅞
CORN.				
July	$ 60	$ 61 @	61⅞	$ 61⅞
September	54⅛	54⅞@	55⅞	55⅞
Year	43⅞	44 @	44⅞	44⅞
OATS.				
July	$ 35⅞	$ 34 @	35⅞	$ 35⅞
August	27⅞	27⅞@	27⅞	27⅞
September	27⅞	27⅞@	27⅞	27⅞
MESS PORK.				
September	$11.37½	$11.40 @	$11.60	$11.47½
October	11.52½	11.47½@	11.65	11.55
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	$ 6.57½	$ 6.60 @	6.70	$ 6.70
October	6.70	6.70 @	6.82½	6.80
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	$ 6.77½	$ 6.80 @	7.05	$ 6.95
October	6.90	6.90 @	7.10	7.05

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	August.	Sept.	Dec.
No. 2 wheat	$ 92⅞	$ 94	$ 96⅞
No. 2 corn	42⅞	43	......
No. 2 oats	31⅞	31⅞	......
Mess pork	11.50	11.65	......
Lard	6.00	6.15	......
Short ribs	5.17½	5.27½	......

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, and September corn, oats, and pork July 25. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



DECEMBER WHEAT. SEPTEMBER CORN.

SEPTEMBER OATS. SEPTEMBER PORK.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 20	16,635	1,300	22,987	6,815
Tuesday, July 21	13,504	1,967	13,654	9,666
Wednesday, July 22	19,033	1,305	19,911	7,843
Thursday, July 23	16,271	1,077	17,178	4,602
Friday, July 24	11,164	483	17,896	4,628
Saturday, July 25	2,000	300	3,000	2,000
Totals	78,607	7,032	99,556	35,554
Previous week	65,759	7,786	96,704	40,476
Same week 1890	76,009	7,062	135,856	37,510
Shipments—				
Monday, July 20	3,181	10	9,117	1,432
Tuesday, July 21	2,181	164	6,616	1,468
Wednesday, July 22	4,323	355	7,886	3,169
Thursday, July 23	4,298	19	5,548	451
Friday, July 24	6,118	240	7,627	1,725
Saturday, July 25	2,000	100	6,500	2,000
Totals	22,046	888	43,294	10,242
Previous week	19,519	1,285	32,332	10,858
Same week 1890	24,109	3,193	74,427	8,698

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep, against 16,800 cattle, 26,327 hogs, and 8,783 sheep a year ago.

This week's receipts are estimated at 75,000 cattle, 90,000 hogs, and 40,000 sheep, against 85,899 cattle, 149,876 hogs, and 34,039 sheep the corresponding week last year.

A train-load of the Berry & Boice Montana-Texas cattle sold here last week at $5.10, or $1.65 per 100 lbs higher than same brand sold the corresponding week last year.

Chicago packers purchased hogs last week as follows: Armour & Co., 11,936; Anglo-Am. P. Co., 6,159; C. P. and P. Co., 2,980; International P. Co. 3,883; Swift & Co., 4,050; Lipton & Co., 4,163; Underwood & Co., 3,210; and N. Morris, 2,036.

Last week's receipts of live stock at the four leading Western markets aggregated 158,000 cattle, 169,000 hogs, and 48,200 sheep, against 125,700 cattle, 165,000 hogs, and 64,900 sheep the previous week, and 134,000 cattle, 294,400 hogs, and 59,100 sheep the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—The cattle market Saturday was dull and weak at the recent sharp decline in prices. The general demand was light and a good many native and range cattle remained unsold. Native steers sold sparingly at $3.25@5.35; Texas steers at $2.25@4.00, and Western range cattle at $3.25@4.50. Native cows sold principally at $1.50@2.25. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs.	$6.00@6.25
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs.	5.15@6.00
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs.	4.25@5.10
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,300 lbs.	3.50@4.40
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.00@4.40
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.25@2.75
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@2.20
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs.	2.25@3.00
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs.	2.85@3.70
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	2.50@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,100 lbs.	2.25@4.30
Texas bulls and cows	1.40@2.50
Western range steers	3.25@4.90

HOGS—Saturday's hog market was without noteworthy change. The best grades were firm and poor to fair grades weak. The quality was poor, and about 3,000 inferior hogs remained in the pens. Corn fed hogs sold at $5.00@5.85, bulk at $5.20@5.50. "Grassy" stock sold at $4.25@5.15, bulk at $4.60@4.90. Light hogs sold as high as $4.85, and heavy up to $5.85.

SHEEP—The run was light Saturday and the demand was correspondingly small. The market was slow and at the close some remained unsold. Nearly 800 Texas averaging 66@67 lbs sold at $3.80@4.00, and over 400 Oregon sheep averaging 98 lbs sold at $4.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., July 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; slow, weak; good beeves slow at the recent decline of 15@25c and 25c to 40c on fairly good ones; butchers' stock firm; steers, $4.25@4.85; butchers' steers, $3.75@4.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; light hogs slow, steady; heavy weak, 5c lower; prices range, $5.10@5.40; bulk, $5.20@5.25; light, $5.10@5.40; heavy, $5.15@5.35; mixed, $5.20@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; firm; $4.25@5.00; Westerns, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $4.50@5.75.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,300. Market steady; good to choice natives, $5.00@5.90; fair to good do, $3.00@5.10; Texans and Indian steers range from $2.10 to $4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 2,300. Market slow; fair to choice heavy, $5.50@5.60; mixed grades, $5.00@5.50; light fair to best, $5.45@5.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,200; market stronger; fair to fancy, $3.00@4.80.

Kansas City, Mo., July 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,180 head; shipments, 1,860 head; market dull and steady to lower; steers, $3.20@5.95; cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,240 head; market dull, lower; bulk, $5.30@5.40; all grades, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,140 head; shipments, 250 head; market steady.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, July 25.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Holders offer sparingly; unchanged. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and July dull at 33s 3d, firm; August and September dull at 33s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Holders offer moderately; unchanged. Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; unchanged. Corn—Spot, supply poor; futures—holders offer moderately; new mixed spot, firm at 5s 10d; July firm at 5s 9d; August firm at 5s 8½d; September firm at 5s 8¼d.

COTTON—Spot business moderate at easy prices; American middling 4 7-16d; sales 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,400 American. Futures closed steady; middling, low middling clause, July, 4 17-64@4 18-64d; July and August, 4 17-64@4 18-64d; August and September, 4 19-64d sellers; September and October, 4 21-64d.

New York, July 25.—WHEAT—Receipts, 168,600 bu; exports, 210,714 bu; sales, 808,000 bu futures, 76,000 bu spot. Spot market dull, stronger. No. 2 red, 99⅞c@$1.00¼ elevator and store; 99⅞@$1.01⅞ afloat; 99⅞@$1.01⅞ f. o. b.; ungraded red, 98⅞c@$1.05⅞; No. 1 Northern to arrive, $1.09; No. 1 hard to arrive, $1.12; No. 2 Chicago, $1.04. Options dull; ⅛@⅜c higher on better cables, closing steady; trading local; No. 2 red July 99⅞c, closing 99⅞c; August 95⅞@96⅞c, closing 96⅞c; September 95 13-16@96⅞c, closing 96c; October 96⅞@97c, closing 97c; November, closing 98c; December 98⅞@99⅞c, closing 99⅞c; January 99⅞c@$1.00⅞, closing $1.00⅞; May $1.03⅞@1.04⅞, closing $1.03⅞.

CORN—Receipts, 103,500 bu; exports, 65,140 bu; sales, 432,000 bu futures, 13,000 bu spot; spot market dull; steady; No. 2, 70⅛@71c elevator, 71@71½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 70⅛@71c; options ⅛@⅝c up; strong, moderately active; light offerings; July, 70@70⅞c, closing at 70⅞c; August, 66@66⅞c, closing at 66⅞c; September, 63⅞@64⅞c, closing at 63⅞c; October, 61⅞@62⅞c, closing at 62⅞c; December, closing 54⅞c.

OATS—Receipts, 97,000 bu; exports, 314 bu; sales, 25,000 bu futures, 32,000 bu spot. Spot market dull, easy; options quiet, firmer; July closing at 41c; August, 34⅞@34⅞c, closing 34⅞c; September, 32⅞@32⅞c, closing 32⅞c; spot No. 2 white, 47⅞@48c; mixed Western, 39@43c; white do, 48@59c; No. 2 Chicago, 42⅞c.

HAY—Quiet, steady; shipping, 60@65c; good to choice, 75@90c.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady, 10 and 20 points down; closed quiet, steady, 5 up to 15 down. Sales, 13,000 bags, including July, 16.15c; August, 16.45@16.50c; September, 15.45c; October, 14.45c; December, 13.55c. Spot Rio quiet; nominal; fair cargoes, 19⅞c; No. 7, 17⅞@17⅞c.

SUGAR—Raw dull, nominal; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c. Refined dull, easy; No. 6, 3⅞c; No. 7, 3 13-16c; No. 8, 3⅞c; No. 9, 3 11-16c; No. 10, 3 9-16c; No. 11, 3⅞c; No. 12, 3⅞c; off A, 4@4⅞c; mold A, 4⅞c; standard A, 4 5-16c; confectioners' A, 4⅞c; cut loaf, 5⅞c; crushed, 5⅞c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅞@4⅞c; cubes, 4⅞c.

EGGS—Quiet and steady; Western, 16@18⅞c; receipts, 5,485 pkgs.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice about steady; Western dairy, 11@11c; do creamery, 14@18c; do factory, 11@14c; Elgin, 18c.

CHEESE—Quiet, easy; part skims, 3@6⅞c.

Boston, Mass., July 25.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Steady but quiet with offerings large and prices unchanged. Western extra creamery, 18c; fancy well known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@17c; extra imitation creamery, 15c; factory choice, 13c.

CHEESE—Firm with the demand fair and steadily improving. Considerable is being exported. Northern full creams, choice, 8⅞@8⅞c; twins, 8⅞c; fair to good, 7@7⅞c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh hold steady, with the supply light, but common eggs are plentiful, dull and easy. Eastern extras, 19c; fancy nearby stock higher; firsts, 17@18c; Western firsts, 16⅞@17c; Michigan firsts, 17c; extras, 17⅞c.

CORN—The market is quiet, with spot offerings moderate. Steamer yellow on spot sold at 73⅞@74c. Chicago No. 2 yellow is graded to ship at 73⅞c; No. 3 yellow at 73c. High-mixed spot, 74c; steamer yellow, 73⅞@74c; steamer, 73c; good no grade, 71@72c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Values are fairly maintained with spot offerings moderate. Chicago No. 2 whites to ship, 48⅞@49c; clipped oats to arrive, 49⅞@51⅞c; choice to fancy clipped spot, 53@51c; No. 2 white, 52⅞@53⅞c; No. 3 white, 53@52⅞c; low grades nominal, 50@51c.

MILL FEED—Quiet with shipping prices steady; spring bran in sack to arrive $16.00@17.00 per ton. Winter wheat, $17.00@18.00; middlings in sack, $22.25@26.00 per ton; C. S. meal sacks, $27.50 to arrive and $28.00 for spot.

RYE—Dull, with job lots $1.00@1.05 for choice.

Duluth, Minn., July 25.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opened ⅛c higher, later declined ⅞c, recovered, and closed at the opening figures. A board dispatch from Fargo today said weather the last three days has been very cool, wheat is filling out well, and the prospects of a heavy crop were never better. There is some complaint of rust, but this does not cut much figure as yet; warmer weather is now anxiously looked for; some say no wheat will be cut before August 15. Elevators estimate the damage by hail in Cass County at 170,000 bu; others say 300,000 bu; no frost last night; clear and cool this morning. Stocks here will show a decrease for the week of about 450,000 bu; there are now less than 200,000 bu of all grades in store. Closing prices were: Cash No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 88c; July No. 1 hard, 97⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; September No. 1 hard, 88⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅞c; December No. 1 Northern, 87c seller.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,605 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33⅞ bu; oats, 887 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—A run of bull news advanced prices this morning, but latest cables come lower and prices were started down. The market rallied later, and the close was ⅛@⅞c above yesterday. No. 2 cash, 84⅞c; July, 84⅞c; August, 85⅞c; September, 86⅞c; December, [illegible]. Corn—At the opening the market advanced with wheat, but strengthened later, and at the close [illegible] tember and year ⅛c up. No. 2 cash, 58⅞c; July, [illegible]; August, 55c bid; September, 53⅞c; December, [illegible]; year, 40c bid. Oats—Market was tame and [illegible]; No. 2 cash, 29⅞c; July, 29⅞c; August, 26⅞c; September, 26⅞c bid.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. The offerings were small, especially for bacon, for which the Southern demand continues active. Dry-salt meats rather dull. Pork, $11.62½. Lard, $6.25. Dry-salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, [illegible]; ribs, $7.00; shorts, $7.25. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.00; longs, $7.00; ribs, $7.00@7.65; shorts, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 153,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 143,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Prices advanced ⅛@⅞c; business restricted by light offerings. No. 2 red spot, 99c; first five days of August, 97⅞c; do first half August, 96⅞c, all in elevator; No. 2 red July, 98@98⅞c; August, 95⅞@95⅞c; September, 95⅞@95⅞c; October, 97@97⅞c. Corn—Options opened strong; prices largely nominal; carlots dull. No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 75c; No. 2 mixed, July, 71@72c; August, 67⅞@68c; September, 64@64⅞c; October, 63⅞@64c. Oats, carlots steady and higher; futures neglected and nominally unchanged; No. 3 white, 48⅞c; No. 2 white, July, 41⅞@41⅞c; August, 35@36c; September, 33⅞@33⅞c; October, 33⅞@34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,300 bu; corn, 28,300 bu; oats, 10,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,500 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 10,500 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 25.—WHEAT—The demand for sample wheat was dull today. Low grades were especially so, with scarcely anything done in the morning. No. 1 Northern sold from 96 to 98c for spot delivery, with the bulk at 96@97c. Sales to arrive were principally at 97⅞c. No. 1 sold at about 94c for good wheat, with fancy cars a little higher. Receipts for the last 24 hours, 162 cars; shipments, 29 cars. Closing prices: No. 1 hard July, 98c; on track, 99⅞c; No. 2 Northern, July, 96⅞c; September, 85⅞c; December, 85⅞@85⅞c; on track, 97⅞c; No. 2 Northern, July, 93c; on track, 92@95c.

Baltimore, Md., July 25.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; spot, 98⅞@98⅞c; the month, 98⅞@98⅞c; August, 96⅞@96⅞c; September, 95⅞@95⅞c; October, 97⅞@97⅞c. Receipts, 134,888 bu; shipments, none; stock, 170 bu; sales, 125,000 bu. Corn firm; spot, 69⅞c; the month, 69⅞c; August, 66⅞c; September, [illegible]; spot No. 2 white, 75c; receipts, 7,720 bu; shipments and sales, none; stock, 93,809 bu. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 white Western, 45c asked; No. 2 mixed Western, 46c asked; receipts 4,000; shipments, none; stock, 63,031.

Peoria, Ill., July 25.—GRAIN—Corn active, firm; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 58c; No. 4, 56c. Oats active and irregular; No. 2 white, 37@38c; No. 3 white, 36@37c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 23,400 bu; oats, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 19,800 bu; oats, 43,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.06; No. 1 Northern, $1.02⅞; No. 2 red, 99c. Corn—No. 2, 61⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 125,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 114,000 bu.

Toledo, O., July 25.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, higher; cash and July, 99c; August, 89c; December, 92⅞c bid. Corn steady; cash, 62c. Oats steady; cash, 36c.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash, $4.20; October, $4.25.

Wilmington, N. C., July 25.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 32⅞c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Indorses "The Tribune" on the St. Paul Prize-Fighters.

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am on your list seven days in the week, and have for many years admired the plain, outspoken stand you have taken on many public matters, regardless of who was hit, but I do want to specially congratulate you on your editorial today on the St. Paul prize-fight. It ought to be published, and republished, and read in every pulpit and school-room in America. Long live the man and his journal that has got the backbone to give us such sentiment in black and white.

L. R. SKERRITT.

Suggestions by a Postoffice Clerk.

CHICAGO, July 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As it seems to be a fact that there is the sum of $50,000 available for improvements of the Government Building perhaps a suggestion from a Postoffice clerk may be acceptable. There is much that is inconvenient in the present arrangement of the Postoffice, and much of this inconvenience could be removed by running the lobby through the middle of the building. Every day scores of inquiries are made at the money-order windows as to "where to buy stamps," "where to mail letters," "where to see about lost letters," etc., such departments being on the opposite side of the building and the inquirer must walk two or three blocks to find the place desired. Now it would seem to be a plain proposition that if the lobby ran through the center of the building a glance would locate the department sought; besides much less lobby would be required and therefore desirable room saved, and last, but not least to the overworked and underpaid clerks, they could then be brought to the outside of the building, where they would have more light and better ventilation and some chance to control the latter, which they do not have now. As the office is now arranged we are obliged to work all day, no matter how bright the day, by artificial light, and surely if we were where we could even see a window there would be a saving in expense for light, and if the light went out for a time, as it frequently does, we could continue our work and not be obliged to suspend it until the light came to us again, as is now the case. When Mr. Baily was Superintendent of Construction, after having similar suggestions to this from the writer, he drew plans for alteration, but could not get the necessary appropriation. It seems that now this needed reform might be accomplished.

MONEY ORDER.

Extra Cars Needed.

CHICAGO, July 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a daily rider on the cars of the different street railways in this city, and wish to say that it is complimentary to the management of the West Side lines to notice the manner in which the officers in authority try to accommodate their patrons by pressing extra cars into service whenever any special attraction, such as free concerts, ball games, or horse races, promises to draw a large gathering to any point on their respective lines; and would like to know why a similar practice should not be observed on the North Side, inasmuch as both companies are operated by one and the same concern.

A lack in this respect is particularly objectionable on the North avenue line, connecting Humboldt with Lincoln Park, Tuesday and Friday of each week, when a great many people living in the northwestern part of the city would like to avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the play of the electric fountain, but find it impossible to reach the park on account of poor and inadequate street car facilities. The few cars running are overcrowded and the last inch of available room is taken up before a start is made. No wonder, then, when people along the route turn away in disgust after waiting for an hour or more in vain hope of being able to board the next car, which comes in sight once in about every fifteen minutes.

If this deplorable state is the fault of the man in charge of the running department of the road it would be suggestive that this gentleman should spend his summer vacation with the West Side people, for in this regard they certainly are away ahead of him, and if in future he should endeavor to put any of the knowledge thus gained to practical use an appreciating public would be too glad only to forget past neglect and discomfort. Besides this he could make a record for himself of having served the interest of the company to best advantage.

A. W.

Says Mr. Bryan Is in Error.

CHICAGO, July 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Thomas B. Bryan makes an error in his statements to press reporters in regard to my suit against him in connection with the West Side Elevated railroad when he says that he "had nothing to do with the transaction except as Mr. Jennings' attorney."

The contract upon which these suits are brought is signed by John D. Jennings and Thomas B. Bryan as principals. The subscriptions to $1,500,000 of the capital stock of the Chicago Rapid Transit company were signed by Jennings, Bryan, and Blake respectively for $500,000 each, and in no place does Mr. Bryan appear in any other capacity than a principal; not a share of this stock was ever issued, notwithstanding Mr. Bryan says that he owns only ten shares for which he paid $1,000. The fact that the requisite frontage was secured and an ordinance obtained contradicts his statement that we did not succeed in our work.

Nov. 29, 1887, Vice-President and Treasurer Bryan, representing the Chicago Rapid Transit company, read its proposition at a mass-meeting of citizens as follows: . . . "As soon as it receives the sanction of your association (West Side Rapid Transit Association) and can obtain the right of way from the property owners as required by law, with requisite license from the Common Council of Chicago, it will proceed forthwith to build an elevated railway in one or more streets of the West Division, etc. . . ." This was my incentive for undertaking and completing the work referred to in the above contract, which required nearly two years of hard labor, for which I have received no compensation except a nominal salary, for which he holds my receipt.

It is reported on the street that this company "has sold out to Yerkes"; this may explain why it has reduced the capital stock of the company from $6,000,000 to $45,000. Mr. Bryan refers to a former suit that I brought against them two years ago on this same contract which he says I offered to settle for $10,000. The facts about this suit were these: At about the time this case was to be heard in court officers of the company came to me and said they were negotiating their bonds in New York, and that unless this suit was dismissed they could not complete their negotiations. For this purpose alone I dismissed the suit and never made or heard of any proposition to settle my claim for $10,000 or any other amount as represented by Mr. Bryan.

In reply to his statement that I am a "discharged, disgruntled clerk, blackmailer, etc.," I can only say that the only position from which I was ever discharged was from his company, after my work had been accepted by it and the Commissioner of Public Works, for the alleged reason that they wanted to "cut down" expenses, which, though nominal, were more than they could afford to pay from a depleted treasury containing a possible (?) $6,000,000 of "fully paid non-assessable stock." As to Mr. Beck's statement to a reporter that, in his opinion, I am "insane," I can only let those who know him best place a value upon his ability or liability to render a correct opinion or statement on any subject. I claim to have sense enough left not to attempt such a hazardous estimate.

EDWARD S. RICHARD.

Wanted It in Writing.

"Scaddsby is a suspicious fellow," said Brisk, the lawyer. "I did some work for him a little while ago, and when he asked for the bill I told him it was all right—I wouldn't charge him anything. He thanked me cordially, but said he'd like to have a receipt."—*Puck.*